THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 128. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Fenian Business Summed Up.

Preparations and Incidents.

A Philadelphia Manifesto.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FENIAN RAID.

Summing up of the Whole Business—Preparations and Incidents—Disgusted Secessionists.

OTTAWA, May 28.—The raid of 1870 may be said to be over now that the United States have interfered. It bears a strong family likeness to its predecessor of 1866, although in some respects better managed. The preceding feint of a month ago, which caused so much flutter, such suspensions of habeas corpus, such ordering of volunteers to the front, and which finally induced people to relax their vigilance and remain unconcerned when the real "Wolf" turned up, is precisely like the feint of March, 1866. The real attack on the 25th of May was own brother to the Sunday evening on the 1st of June, 1866.

There was the same gathering of the clans at Malone and Buffalo, the same general cleaning out of restaurants along the railway line, the same tumultuous advance into Canada for a few yards, followed by a neutrality proclamation, the arrest of the leader, a short skirmish, and a most ignoble and disorderly flight. And so long as there are gullible chambermaids, so long will Ireland be "liberated" by flank movements on Chinchinbrook, by massacre of poultry, and by confiscation of stray table cutlery, without any nice consideration as to whether the hens and spoons are on one side of the line or the other. In one respect this raid has been rather more successful than its predecessors—the talkative leaders kept rather more quiet than is their wont, and so got a good start.

Generally summed up, the results are small. The Fenians did a little—a very little—plundering, burned a house or two, were badly punished by the volunteers and home-guards, lost seven or eight killed and some twenty wounded, and then incontinently took to their heels, strewing the roads with breech-loaders, uniforms, and other impediments to their flight. The Canadians will be put to an expense, directly, of $100,000 or so, but beyond loss of time, derangement of business, considerable inconvenience, and some damage to property on the frontier, a few slight wounds, and an able-bodied scare, they have not suffered. The volunteers came out enthusiastically and in good number, despite the universal distrust which they feel toward the niggardly and jobbing bureau which manages them. Home guards were formed in the cities to replace them, and independent companies mustered after the manner of Concord and Lexington in the districts directly menaced. It was demonstrated to the ample conviction of every one, save intentional fools and knaves like the Fenian file and leaders, that Canada can successfully resist any attack made upon her, and that the invaders have to expect no sympathy from the people among whom they come.

One or two incidents of the raid are interesting. At Montreal Prince Arthur was called away from a ball at Mr. Allan's, and went out as a volunteer on the staff of Lord Alexander Russell, after the manner of his godfather, the Duke of Wellington, at Brussels. I am sorry to say that H. R. H., in his first campaign, did not "bag" any Fenians. If he had, such a triumphal reception as the "trooly loil" would have given him! Rome honoring Cæsar, Scipio, or Manlius Curius would have been nothing to it. Anyway, having made a "campaign," the Prince may now be considered qualified to fill the post of Commander-in-Chief of the English army, for which he is destined.

I am glad to say that the people generally give the American Government full credit for its prompt action in the matter. There are, of course, certain prejudiced asses, with a large representation in the Tory press, who persist in seeing nothing good in Washington. These men first said the President would not interfere, then they doubted the authenticity of the proclamation, and finally they consoled themselves by reflecting that it was only issued because the Fenians were afraid of England. Thus with O'Neill's arrest.

First, he would not be arrested; secondly, his reported arrest was only a *canard*, and finally, the arrest was a "put-up" job on his own part. Such idiots as these will never rest till they involve the two nations in a war. But the mass of the people give the American nation and Government full credit for their action, and are grateful for the fairplay manifested in this and in the Superior Canal matter. These acts go far to promote confidence in America.

I am glad to say that the enthusiasts in Montreal who dined and wined Mosby, Jake Thompson, Beverly Tucker, Colorado Jewett and company during the war, have been "hoist with their own petard." Mosby has been on the frontier, and has said if he were only given two hundred troopers he'd serve Montreal worse than they served St. Albans. The sympathizers are intensely disgusted at the base ingratitude of the partisan leader, who would impiously raid on the silver spoons with which his juleps were stirred five years ago. They meet, however, with little sympathy.

The leading Fenian sympathizers in Canada are beyond measure disgusted with O'Neill's mismanagement, and declare that they will never raise a hand or contribute a cent to help on such impracticable projects. They are convinced that such a raid can never succeed, and that, if O'Neill wants to do damage to Canada, his only plan is to try small cavalry raids on outlying villages and unguarded public works. Small bodies of men could assemble easily, could strike a severe blow ere resistance was thought of, and be away ere the surprise was over. Plans for expeditions of this nature against Ottawa and Montreal have already been submitted, and it is extremely probable that the raids in future will be conducted on this less pretentious but more successful principle.

Address from the Philadelphia Central Office.

The Executive Committee of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood have held a meeting, and issued the following address concerning the recent raid:—

CENTRAL OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 409 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1870.—To the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the friends of Irish freedom—It is proper at this time, when the public mind is unsettled by the confusion of ideas, and the conflict between truth and falsehood, engendered by misrepresentations, that those in whom power as well as confidence has been vested should speak for the Irish Nationalists, and set the sentiment of the community right, particularly that of the American people, whose sympathies are always with the oppressed. If the late lamentable failure, involved in the attack upon the British territory, had been brought about by those to whom the organization intrusted the sacred duty of watching, waiting, and preparing for an opportunity to aid the oppressed people of Ireland to regain their rights, then, indeed, those who have undertaken this work might hang their heads in shame and despair of success. But the true state of the case is otherwise. However much we may deplore the evil consequences of the usurpations which have occasioned the loss of life and valuable war material, and the sacrifice of a grand opportunity—as well as of the result of years of patient toil and preparation—the issue of this movement has demonstrated the propriety of the action of the legitimate authority of the Fenian Brotherhood, who warned the people not to be drawn into an attempt which was never sanctioned by them, because it had not been based upon preparations sufficient to warrant the expectation of success. But while the failure of this expedition has proved the wisdom of those who foresaw the disastrous results, it has also proved the readiness of the Irish people to make every sacrifice that could be demanded of them upon even the bare chance of advancing in any way the cause of their country. The patriotism they have exhibited needs only concentration upon the object to be attained to develop a power which nothing can oppose; but that power can only be successfully applied by means of thorough organization and obedience to the rules, upon which the stability of all organizations depends.

The past history of the Fenian Brotherhood teaches that all the evils from which it has suffered, and the losses thereby entailed upon the cause of Ireland, have flowed from departure from this principle, and from resistance to the laws which the propie themselves had made for their government. To remedy these evils and obviate the danger of their repetition, an immediate return to that principle of obedience and discipline, in which alone safety can be found, is absolutely necessary. The members of the organization are therefore required to comply with the provisions of the constitution, and place their circles forthwith in direct communication with the central office of the brotherhood.

Measures have been taken to secure, as far as possible, the property of the organization from loss or destruction, and the results, as soon as ascertained, will be communicated officially.

In the meantime the members of the Fenian Brotherhood should bear in mind that as the attempt of General O'Neill upon the Canadian territory was undertaken against the authority of the Brotherhood, its failure cannot be recognized as a defeat of the national organization, and that the efforts which England has been compelled to put forth to meet this attack, ill-timed and ill-advised as it was, only showed how much she would have to dread from a combined and well-matured movement of the Irish people under competent military leaders.

The miscondnct of a few irreeponsible men may have postponed for a short period the day of Ireland's deliverance; but the sacred duty of accomplishing that deliverance can never be ignored by our people; it shall not now be abandoned even for a day by those who have put their hands to the work, and the events of the past few months prove conclusively that neither knavery nor statecraft can avail to prevent the advent of the glorious day of Irish independence. JAMES GIBBONS,
Chairman Executive Council, F. B.
RICHARD MCCLOUD, Secretary.

SPRING MUSTER.

The Spring Review of the First Division P. V. M.—Philadelphia's Volunteer Militiamen.

To-day is a gala one amongst the members of the 1st Division Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. The occasion is the regular spring muster and review. Since the last fall muster a great deal of work has been done, and the various regiments and companies have increased greatly in discipline. The division is now composed of ten regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, one troop of cavalry, one regiment of cavalry, independent artillery corps, and one independent company of infantry. One infantry regiment will not participate to-day, the 10th, owing to their inability to procure uniforms.

The 1st Brigade will form on Twelfth street, right resting on Columbia avenue; the 2d, 3d, and 4th Brigades will form on Broad street. The division will form on Twelfth street, right resting on Columbia avenue, and will march, at 4 P. M., down Broad street, "division front," in the following order:—

Major-General Charles M. Prevost and Staff.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General John P. Bankson and Staff.
First City Troop, Captain M. E. Rogers.
Keystone Battery, Captain J. V. Creeley.
Artillery Corps Washington Greys, Captain William C. Ward.
Second Regiment Infantry (National Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel H. Neff.
Weccacoe Legion, Captain E. F. Wallington.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General J. W. Hofmann and Staff.
First Regiment Infantry, Grey Reserves, Colonel Latta.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Peter Fritz, Jr.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General D. W. C. Baxter and Staff.
Fourth Regiment Infantry, Colonel A. J. Sellers.
Brady's Battery, dismounted, Captain Jas. Brady.
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Forbes.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General William B. Thomas and Staff.
Third Regiment Infantry, Colonel St. C. A. Mulholland.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel John Maxwell.
Seventh Regiment (Veteran 69th), Colonel James O'Reilly.
Eighth Regiment (City Guards), Col. Robt. Gray.
First Regiment Cavalry, Colonel Wm. Frishmuth.

The following is the route of parade:—The right of the division will rest at Twelfth street and Columbia avenue. The column will move up Columbia avenue to Broad, Broad to Callowhill, Callowhill to Sixteenth, Sixteenth to Arch, Arch to Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Spruce, Spruce to Broad, Broad to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Arch, and there dismiss.

On arriving at the Union League House the division will be reviewed by the members of the Union League.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Oxford Presbyterian Church Sabbath School took place yesterday afternoon, and was a very spirited affair as well as a most decided success. The pastor of this Broad street enterprise, Rev. Frank L. Robbins, evinced his usual enthusiasm and appreciation of the interesting and novel exercises. The singing, under the leadership of Mr. T. Rawlings, was much better and more artistic than is generally found in the schools of this city, the Scriptural recitations, led by the superintendent, were prompt and unanimous, and every other feature of this fourth anniversary occasion exhibited admirable taste and great labor and preparation. From the secretary's report we learn that during the past year fourteen of the pupils have joined the church, and one death occurred. There are 44 classes in the school and 581 scholars, with an average attendance of 33 teachers and 283 scholars. The scholars recited 24,289 verses of Scripture to their teachers. A large addition has been made to the library, numerous improvements have been made, and the operations of the school greatly extended since the preceding anniversary, so as to accommodate the rapid increase in the scholars seeking admission to the school, which is in quite a flourishing condition, with a debt of only $48·42. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Colonel Thompson, of Cincinnati, delivered fine addresses, after which the large audience dispersed.

THE ORATORIO OF "THE MESSIAH" will be performed to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by the Handel and Haydn Society, in honor of the reunion of the Presbyterian Church. The solo parts will be taken by Miss M. Alexander, Miss A. Sterling, Mr. Jacob Graf, Mr. H. R. Barnhurst, and Mr. W. W. Gilchrist. Professor L. Engelke will officiate as conductor. As there will undoubtedly be a full house on this occasion, those who desire to attend should secure their seats at once.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¼; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113¾; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 23¼; Reading, 105⅞; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 97⅜; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 81¾.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Decoration Day at Arlington.

Oration of General Logan.

Last of the Fenian Invasion.

The Troops Hold the Ground.

Jerome Bonaparte not Dead.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decoration Day at Arlington—The Oration of General John A. Logan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The decoration ceremonies at Arlington Cemetery to-day were very impressive. The graves are upon the old Arlington estate, at one time the property and residence of General Robert E. Lee, the Rebel chieftain. The ceremonies consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman, an original poem by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Cox, of Maryland, the singing of the grand choral *Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott*, and an oration by General John A. Logan. The chorus was rendered by 500 voices, accompanied by the Marine Band of Washington, and was strikingly effective. The entire ceremonies were under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Logan is commander-in-chief. The only drawback to the celebration was the damp condition of the ground, arising from the recent continued rains, but the weather, although the sky was clouded, was warm and pleasant. The following is

General Logan's Oration.

Fellow-citizens and Comrades:—Another year has rolled away into the deep bosom of eternity, carrying with it all its joys and heartaches, all its pleasures and pains. Another year have our heroic dead slumbered in their graves, while we have been enjoying the boon which they have purchased with their lives. The day has arrived which first was dedicated by the Grand Army of the Republic to the memory of their slain comrades, and soon cheerfully and universally adopted by the loyal American people, to bow before their sacred shrines. Silence, perhaps, would better befit such an occasion than all the words a mortal tongue can pronounce, for great thoughts and emotions of the soul disdain the thraldom of language.

Yonder sleeps the Father of our Country, who struck from our hands the shackles of foreign allegiance and oppression! Here rest those who sealed the covenant of freedom with their blood, and broke asunder the chains and fetters of internal bondage and slavery! Can we forget those dead who perished to save us and ours from defeat and misery—forget the martyrs of freedom, who offered their own lives upon the altar of liberty? No! never, while memory retains her powers or the heart beats with a single impulse of love and gratitude!

Comrades, can we forget those partners in the toils and hardships of war who fell at our side, and with their fast-failing breath whispered dying messages of love in our ears for the dear ones at home? No! no! those dying words are links of sympathy which no time can sever! When many a subsequent incident of our lives shall have been swept away in the ocean of the past, those dying accents will ring as clear in the recesses of our memory as if they were but of yesterday. And although the forms in those graves are mouldering to dust in silent gloom, their features are chiseled upon the tablets of our hearts, and there we shall keep them changeless and indelible until our pulses cease to beat forever.

Let no one imagine that these comrades are forgotten because their forms are hidden beneath the ground. This Memorial Day, on which we decorate their graves with the tokens of our love and affection, is no idle ceremony with us to pass away an hour; but it brings back to our mind in all their vividness the fearful conflicts of that terrible war in which they fell as victims.

This demonstration with *us* is no mere formal act, obliterated as soon as we leave this sacred spot. It is a holy ovation when we strew our floral offerings upon the graves and freshen them with the dew of our tears. Each solemn tear thus dropped in sympathy upon this cold sod swells anew our hearts with indignation against the hand of treason that dipped its weapons in their blood.

Nor are we alone in our emotions. The aged father, as he poses his wreath with quivering hand upon the mound that covers his beloved son, mourns with heavy heart. The lonely mother, kneeling by the grave of her darling boy, recalls, in faithful remembrance, that face once buoyant with health, that form once the staff of her widowhood, and weeps with us in silent bitterness. The sisters, gathering around the last resting-place of a dear brother, once the joy and pride of their heart, the support and defense of their lives and honor, link their grief with ours.

Surely this is a day of deep solemnity; a day on which the nation lays aside the garments of busy life and fashion, and, attired in the weeds of mourning, gathers around the graves of her fallen sons, and laments with bitter tears over her loss.

And these tears, shed in true affection for the sleeping heroes, and in gratitude for the sacrifice they have rendered for our welfare, are more precious than the richest diamonds and rarest pearls deposited in the ancient catacombs.

Let us, then, all unite in the solemn feelings of the hour, and tender with our flowers the warmest sympathies of our souls! Let us revive our patriotism and love of country by this act, and strengthen our loyalty by the example of the noble dead around us.

Throughout the broad compass of our land to-day vast concourses of true men and women are voluntarily assembled to pay deserved homage to the nation's heroic dead, and to garland their quiet tombs with nature's jewels, as an appropriate tribute of respect and gratitude.

But why is it that the great masses on this day pass by many graves, the occupants of which they have loved and honored in life, and with a singular unanimity seek our soldiers' graves alone? The answer of the heart rushes up to the lips in the simple but pathetic response:—"They fell in defence of our common country, for the preservation of our free Government, and the perpetuation of our national unity."

Will he who comprehends the meaning of the phrase "My country"—he in whose breast a spark of patriotism burns—ask for a reason more ample than this? O ye noble dead! ye sainted martyrs! what a weight, what a depth of meaning that simple phrase, "My country," had for you! Ye measured its depth with your lives; ye counted its value with the drops of your blood. Let not *him* try to survey the length and the breadth of these words who thinks of his country only as of the market for his bargains! Let not *him* aspire to appreciate them whose idea defines his country as the mere province which owes him office of honor and profit! Let not *him* assume to understand their meaning who considers a dishonorable peace preferable to a dearly-bought victory; not *him* who would rather shake hands with a living coward than weep for a dead hero; not *him* who loves comfort and ease more than truth and justice!

These noble dead slumbering in these hallowed grounds, and many thousands of like martys scattered over the wide area of our land, have listened to their country's outcry in the time of her need; they have answered the call for help in the moment of her peril, and they have offered themselves in the hour of gloom. What a gathering it was!

"Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
From winding glen, from upland brown,
They poured each hardy tenant down.
Nor slacked the messenger his pace,
He showed the sign, he named the place;
And pressing forward like the wind,
Left clamor and surprise behind.
The fisherman forsook the strand,
The swarthy smith took dirk and brand,
With chagged cheer, the mower blithe
Left in the half-cut swathe his scythe;
The herds without a keeper strayed,
The plough was in mid-furrow stayed,
The falconer tossed his hawk away,
The hunter left the stag at bay;
Prompt at the signal of alarms,
Each son of Alpine rushed to arms;
So swept the tumult and affray
Along the margin of Achray."

Such was the rising of this people all over the land. The roll of the dead then opened its pages, and with terrible swiftness the victims of four long years of bloody strife filled the voluminous annals of death. "Dead on the slippery decks! dead by the camp-fires at night! dead in the smoke-cloud of battle! and dead in the murderous prison-pen!" Long rows of graves and deep streams of blood marked the line of march, and tears watered the hearthstones of numberless homes during the fearful struggle.

Yet onward, steadily onward, the noble column moved towards the centre of rebellion and the cradle of treason. Undaunted by reverses, they carved a road through defeat to victory, and unchecked by misfortune they swept away every obstacle. Every vacant space caused by the carnage of battle was filled by another brave warrior, who bade defiance to death, until at last the beam of hope shone through the clouds of smoke, and the bright rays of victory cheered the loyal hearts amidst the scenes of agony and horror.

At last the bloody drama was ended, and the jubilant shout of a nation, redeemed by the brave, re-echoed from the starry concave over the land of the free. At last the Union was saved, and the old ship of state that had entered the tempest in the most perilous moment, and under the discouraging scorn of foreign rivals, who wished to see her go down beneath the breakers of Rebellion, floats as proudly as ever, and waves her glorious colors to the breeze.

Aghast, the disappointed spectators stood like hungry wreckers, in wistful shame, when they saw the final conquest of our gallant, though fratricidal foes. They had hoped the endangered vessel, tossing between the reefs and shoals, would sink, and they could plunder some of her scattered fragments. The storm and waves beat high, the captain perished, and many of the undaunted crew fell at their post; yet the noble craft weathered the most frightful blasts, and now rides more proudly than ever on the smiling ocean of prosperity. Whenever, amid the fearful surges, the lofty pennon kissed the crest of the waves, stout hearts again bore it aloft. The vortex which we escaped swallowed legions of our best comrades; yet immortality is their lot; and when the reveille of resurrection calls them from their resting-places, we hope, touching their elbows, to pass with them our last review.

He who holds the destinies of nations in His hand has permitted us to see the termination of the struggle. He has granted us the unspeakable blessing that, after the hours of danger and repeated humiliation, we should enjoy the glory of victory, the triumph of our national honor, and the blissful peace of freemen. The anticipations of the most sanguine friends of our cause have been more thon realized; the framework of our Government has been restored in all its firmness and beauty; the cancer which had crept into our national health has been eradicated; the evils of the past have been cured, and ample measures have been taken for our future welfare and permanent safety.

Herculean was the task, but the valor of our people was equal to the dignity and magnitude of the crisis. Providence strengthened the hand of our martyred President when he penned the proclamation of emancipation, which forever wiped from our national escutcheon the dark spot of slavery, aad a new impetus was imbued into, the rrnks of our wearied troops, almost amounting to inspiration. The song of freedom sounded in clearer notes, and ran along the lines of blue, almost drowning the cannon's thunder and the battle's din, until it ended in the glorious pæan of triumph.

The soldier's armor was laid aside, and joyfully we resumed the civic "toga" as soon as peace, sweet peace, once more reigned in our blessed land. A double wreath of honor, a double crown of glory, awaited us who were mercifully spared to return to our homes and families. Thankful prayers rise to the throne of the Almighty from every loyal heart when, every year, we gather around the tombs of these noble martyrs to embalm afresh their memory in our souls; bitter tears betray our sorrow that they cannot share with us our joys and blessings, as they have done so faithfully our dangers and trials. Would that we could do more! But the wish is vain, for, as the poet sings:—

"Not there they sleep! not there they rest!
Earth here but holds her own;
Their spirits to celestial climes have flown,
And have immortal grown
In that fair world where death is never known;
In that bright world of light,
Beyond our mortal sight,
Where love brings endless days, with blessings infinite."

Let us, therefore, while we offer these oblations, renew our pledge of faith to our Union! Let us renew our vows for the protection of liberty and equal rights! Let us revive our determination to stand by our country against any and every foe, foreign or domestic, in war or in peace! The dead who sleep in the bosom of the earth or beneath the ocean waves hear our vows. They have helped us to erect that glorious superstructure of universal freedom and equal rights upon the foundation of our Republic, and have cemented it with their heart's blood.

Let us complete the grand design and make our country truly the world's "Temple of Liberty." Rapidly and bravely the work goes on, and the nations of the earth stand amazed at our progress. They wonder how our people could emerge from the smoke of battle and the clash of arms, like a young giant, with powers unimpaired. The vitality of our nation, her buoyancy and elasticity of life, are beyond their comprehension.

With every garland of affectionate remembrance which we place upon a grave, let us repeat our pledge, that never shall we be untrue to the principles for which they fought, and that we never shall cease to labor for the noble cause for which they died. And when we have finished strewing our flowers and chanting our requiems, we will return to our firesides with fresh inspiration inhaled from the fragrance of their virtues and deeds, keeping the sacred flame of patriotism bright upon the altar of our American hearts.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Commodore Edward Middleton will relieve Commodore T. P. Greene as commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola to-morrow, and Captain A. K. Hughes will relive Captain J. F. Armstrong on the same day at New Orleans.

Secretary Robeson to-day forwarded commissions to the following named officers, promoting them to the grades named:—Lieutenants Douglas Ruben, Supply; John J. Hunter, Franklin; M. R. S. Mackenzie, Franklin; William McC. Little, Franklin; Wm. H. Parker, Franklin; Louis V. Housel, Richmond; Henry Wheeler, Juniata; Henry W. Lyon, Richmond; Masters Erasmus Dennison, Supply; Louis D. Webster, Richmond, all of the European fleet.

To reduce the naval expenses orders have been sent from the Navy Department to discontinue the naval storehouse at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

FROM THE BORDER.

Idle Threats of the Disorganized Brotherhood—Plenty of Troops to Keep the Peace.

TORONTO, May 30.—Despatches from Buffalo say there are in that city about 1500 Fenians, who express their determination to make a raid in some locality, but being without organization or anybody capable of leading them, no attack may be feared. This opinion is from a source usually considered good.

A despatch from Port Colborne says the people there expect that an attempt will be made to break the Welland Canal, but as there are plenty of troops in the vicinity, there is really not much danger of the success of any such undertaking. Three hundred Red River troops and one company of regulars are under arms here, ready to move to Port Colborne or elsewhere if occasion requires.

The Red River troops were to start for Fort William to-morrow, but will now probably be detained as a precaution. The general wish here is that the Fenians will come across and be so thoroughly beaten that the "sunburst" would be thoroughly eclipsed, and an end put to the present suspense.

A tremendous fire swept over a vast tract of woods near Fort William, at Thunder Bay, May 18. The burned district is on the route of the Red River expedition, and will give some trouble in making a road.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 30.—A fire at Andover Sunday morning destroyed Abbotts' furniture manufactory, the livery stable of John Cornell, the dwelling and barn of Michael McLaughlin, and the paint shop of Eben Higgins. Loss, $15,000. Insured.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Jerome Bonaparte Not Dead.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The report of the death of Jerome Bonaparte is incorrect. His condition is better than it has been for several days.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Cotton firm and held at 22½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1·40@1·52; Pennsylvania, $1·35@1·38 for prime. Corn—mixed dull at $1·14@1·15. Oats dull at 62@65c. Mess Pork less firm at $30; Bacon less firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17¾c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky—demand light and stock scarce at $1·08@1·09, and 200 barrels June delivery, sold at $1 10.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols 94¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 10¾@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼@11¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 5d.

LONDON, May 30.—Whale Oil quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 30—1·30 P. M.—Consols 94¾ for money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—1·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn quiet. Pork quiet. Lard quiet and steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, May 30, 1870.

Last week closed on an extremely easy money market, and appearances so far indicate no material change. Currency is quite a drug in the market, and we shall not be surprised if the bank statement this evening shows a further increase in the supply. At any rate, much difficulty is experienced in putting out all the surplus capital on what is considered good security even at the low rates of 4 per cent. on call and 5½ discount on choice paper. The impression is general that the aspect of the loan market will vary but little towards the end of August.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, but steady; sales opened at 114⅝, and fluctuated between that figure and 114⅛ up to noon.

Government bonds are slightly unsettled, but the general tone is strong. There is some demand for investment.

There was a large business at the Stock Board and prices were higher. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, 1st series, at 105¼; City 6s were firm, with sales at 103 for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold at 53@53 1-16; Pennsylvania at 57¾; Lehigh Valley at 58¾@58¼; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46½; Catawissa preferred at 38¾, b. o., and Philadelphia and Erie at 30, b. o.

Canal shares were active and stronger. Schuylkill sold at 8½; preferred do. at 18¾, b. o.; and Lehigh at 34¾@34¼.

In Bank stocks there were sales of North America at 234 and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 121.

Hestonville Passenger Railway sold at 14, an advance.

At noon the Board adjourned for the day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh Con Ln...	79⅛	10 sh F & M Bk	103
$6300 City 6s, N..s.	103	200 sh Read R.s.	53 1-16
$100 do.....	102¾	27 do.....	52·94
$4500 do.....s.	103	100 do...s.	53
$200 do.....	102¾	100 do.....	53 1-16
$7000 do. ....s.	103	300 do.....s.	53
$100 do.....	102¾	24 sh Minehill R...	54
$900 Pa 6s 1 sc..s.	105¾	100 sh O C & A R.	60 45¾
$800 do.....	105¾	100 do.....	46
$6000 O C & A R bds	89	1000 do.....	46¼
$1000 do.....	89¾	100 do	b60. 46¾
$5000 do .....s.	89¾	250 do.....	46¼
$600 Read deb bds.		75 do.....	46¼
of 1893....	83¾	100 do....	b30. 46¾
$8600 N Pa 7s, b5.s.	90	200 do. ..s.	860. 46¼
$3000 Leh V R n bds		100 sh Cata Pf.....	38¾
Cp....100		100 sh Sch Nav.....	8¾
$1000 Sch N 6s '82...	92	200 sh Sch N P..b60.	18¾
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	87½	90 sh Leh N St...	34
7 sh Bk of N Am.	124	50 do...	34½
147 sh Penna R..s.	57¾	50 do... ..	34¾
100 do.....s5.	57¾	120 sh 2d & 3d St R.	45
4 sh Leh Va.....	58¾	5 do.....	45
5 do	58¾	100 sh Ph & E R.b60	30
22 do.....b5.	56¾	140 sh Hestonville s.	14

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do., 1864, 111¾@111¾; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. do., July, 113¾@114; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, 114@114¾; 10-40s, 108⅜@108¾; 6s, 113¾@113¾. Gold, 114¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; do., 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅜@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¾@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114¼@114¾; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The important part which the question of our foreign trade wields in the financial situation, and which is oftentimes lost sight of in the absorption of Wall street with local topics and events, has been made rather manifest during the past week in the activity in the foreign exchanges. Whatever the exact relation of our exports to the imports, the present season is one in which usually there is from the gradual decline of the former, a necessity for gold shipments and a corresponding advance in the foreign exchanges. We have often adverted to the difficulties which surround the solution of the question of the balance of trade. In former years the statistics of the custom-house department were sufficient to give a very approximate result. But since the commencement of the shipment of American national and corporate securities to Europe, it has been a matter of impossibility to determine the situation, for the reason that no public record is made of these shipments, and hence an important element of the calculation is wanting. The shipments of gold last week were over two millions of dollars—the largest of any week during the present year. The advance in exchange has not been the result, we think, of any very extensive demand for remittances. But commercial bills and bond bills have been of late unusually scarce. The decline in gold last winter unsettled the importing trade and merchants were very conservative in introducing goods. The advance in exchange has exhibited symptoms of a speculative movement not disconnected with the Gold Room. It is openly alleged in the street that some of the leading bankers are concerned in an upward turn in gold, and hence the assistance given their plans by the operation of advancing exchange. The market is in such a state, however, that a slight advance in gold lets out renewed shipments of Government securities. The continued ease in the money markets of London and Paris has stimulated our Five-twenties and placed them at quotations which permit shipments from this side, with gold at 115 and exchange at 109⅞. The gold market during the week was unsettled, in sympathy with the movements in foreign exchange. Early in the week some of the outside operators, and perhaps a certain proportion of the 'bears' in stocks, sold the market down to 113¾, from which, with the firmness in exchange, there was a rally to 115⅛. The market towards the close was weak and seemed to be depressed by speculative sales, according to the testimony of the good loaning rate, the operators for a decline acting apparently on an intimation of the policy of the Government during the month of June, as well as upon the belief that with $20,000,000 of gold interest to come on the market July 1 there cannot be any serious advance in the premium. It is pretty well understood that the Government having once enhanced the national credit to the degree represented by gold at present prices Secretary Boutwell is in accord with General Grant in so shaping the policy of the Treasury that there shall be no disarrangement of values in the future by any sharp advance in gold. The farmers and mercaants have become reconciled to and have pocketed the losses resulting from the fall in gold from 153 to 113. They have begun anew on the present platform of prices and do not need an advance in gold, indeed, the next winter will doubtless witness still lower prices for gold than were made last winter, the country remaining at peace and being undisturbed in its foreign relations. When the cotton crop now in the ground is marketed, gold is likely to dip below 110, and those whose business is materially affected by the gold premium should make their calculations accordingly.

"The money market is unusually easy for the season, and at the close of the week lenders had difficulty in employing their balances at more than three per cent. The rate on call was three to four per cent., with some outstanding engagements at five. The market for commercial paper exhibits corresponding ease, and prime double names were readily saleable at six per cent. Time loans for sixty to ninety days have been made at five per cent.

"Government bonds have been comparatively quiet, but strong, and were less sensitive than usual to the fluctuations in the Gold Room, the market being steadied by the low rates for money, which have diverted a great deal of capital to these securities, and thus kept the amount offering within narrow limits."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 30.—There is no change in Quercitron Bark and No. 1 is offered at $27 per ton.

There is nothing doing in Cloverseed or Timothy to fix prices. Flaxseed commands $2·40 per bushel.

There is not much demand for Cotton; small sales of middling uplands at 23c., and Gulf at 23¼@23¾c.

The Flour market continues as dull as ever, and prices are hardly maintained. The inquiry is limited to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 600 barrels, mostly extra families at $5·25@6 for Northwestern; $5·50@6 for Pennsylvania; and $5·75@8·50 for Indiana and Ohio, including some fancy lots at $7@8·25; and extras at $4·75@5·25. There is but little Rye Flour here, and it sells at $5·25. No change in Corn Meal.

There is considerable activity in Wheat and prices are looking up. Sales of 8@10,000 bushels Indiana red, part at $1·28@1·30 per bushel and part on secret terms, and Pennsylvania do. at $1·33. Rye is steady at $1·10 for Pennsylvania and $1·05 for Western. Corn comes in slowly and is steady. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·10@1·12, and Western mixed at $1·05@1·06. Oats are steady, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@65c.

Whisky is held firmly. Sales of Western ironbound at $1·08@1·09.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 30.—The activity in Beef Cattle recorded last week still continues, and on the better descriptions an advance was realized. Receipts, 1397 head. We quote choice at 10½@11c.; fair to good at 9@10¼c.; prime at 7¾@8¾c.; and common at 6@7c. The following sales are reported:—

Head.
50 Owen Smith, Western, 9@10¾.
50 A. Christy, Western, 9¼@10¾.
30 J. Christy, Western, 9@10¾.
19 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 10@10¼
100 P. McFillen, Western, 10@10¾
55 J. S. Kirk, Western, 9@10¾.
30 B. F. McFillen, Western, 10@11.
65 Jas. McFillen, Western, 9@10¼.
60 E. S. Mc

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LIFE AT MANCHESTER.

From the London Saturday Review.

We are not disposed, and were we disposed we are not able, to mitigate the storm of indignation which is sweeping over the whole country in connection with the Greek massacres. Apart from the natural pity and terror which is aroused by the destruction of human life, and the appeal to vengeance from our brothers' blood, we blush with indignation that such a deed could have been done in a Christian land. We have been many a long year teaching the tottering steps of the infant State of Europe to walk, and this is what has come of it. And now it is proposed, perhaps seriously, that we should treat the fractious, or incapable, Greek brat with serious discipline, and send him to school in real earnest. We are ready with tutors and governors. There are able and competent administrators, military and political, prepared, and no doubt willing, to instruct the child of neglect and mismanagement. Indian generals without employment, and Indian financiers *en conge*, are to be had for the asking. The successful captains who could or could not hunt down Nana Sahib or Tantia Topee, and the able civil servants who have in succession, whether with or without success, produced the wonderful series of Indian budgets, would not refuse active service and salary in Greece. Sir William This or Sir Charles That are just the men, it is hinted, to stamp out brigandage in Attica and to set the exchequer of the Piræus all straight. Anyhow, Greece as it is, political, moral, and social, is a disgrace to Christendom. We admit it all. But when we come to look at home, and go back a hundred and fifty years to the social condition of this empire—and the Greece of to-day is not unfairly to be contrasted with the Great Britain of the beginning of the eighteenth century—some ugly memories present themselves.

The Catherans of the North, Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, and Maidenhead Thicket, have their records of robbery and blood. Even London streets of that day were not so much better than Oropos of this. But we may go further, or rather come nearer to the question. Greek brigandage and Italian brigandage are very horrid things; but anyhow they are traditional. They seem to be regulated by a sort of hideous etiquette, and to be adjusted into a system, if not sanctioned, at least acknowledged, by a long and inveterate abuse of right. But if we look at Greek brigandage from what they call the standpoint of outsiders and bystanders, the question may perhaps profitably occur to some of us, how the general critic and student of current and extant humanity would estimate certain domestic facts of the social history of the Great Britain of the present day? For instance, what would he think of landlord-shooting in Ireland? what of murdering a small tradesman because he was thought to be enhancing or reducing the price of butter and eggs? what of slitting a man's nose up because he was agent to somebody whom somebody else denounced? what of the state of London at this moment as regards the security of property? what of the open hire by an association of assassins at the cheap figure of five or ten pounds per victim? Given the relative proportions of the civilization, education, law, and public authority of Greece against England, and taking into consideration the very remarkable facts that landlord murder in Ireland and Broadheadism in England are new things, and are both of them novelties in human wickedness, and therefore in some sense products of our present and living civilization, whereas brigandage survives as a part of ancient barbarism not yet grubbed up, we very much suspect that an impartial critic or philosophic historian of civilization would be tempted to pronounce that, crime for crime, place for place, and time and circumstances for time and circumstances, Broadhead's crime was of the two more hideous and more disgraceful to us than the arrangements of the brigand captains are to Greece. Our blood boils with indignation that the Home Secretary, or whatever he is, at Athens, cannot or will not detect the murderers of our poor fellow-countrymen in Attica; and at this very moment Mr. Secretary Bruce—so he says in his place in Parliament—has received no complaint that the Manchester magistrates have not done their duty, either in preventing or detecting the perpetrators of the outrages on Mr. Johnson, or in protecting that gentleman's life and property for the last twelve months. Indeed, the Town Clerk of Manchester rather takes credit, not for preventing the outrage, but for considering it at all. That is to say, authority in its most official impersonation owns that the state of things at Manchester—a mere matter of systematic arson and murder directed against a tradesman only because he carries on his business in a way displeasing to an organized band of brigands, calling themselves Trade-Unionists—is beyond the control of the ordinary administration of the law of England.

Let us see what this attack on Mr. Johnson is; and first let us describe who this Mr. Johnson is. He is a builder, engaged in very extensive business. At Manchester a Unionist ordinance existed prohibiting the shaping of building stone at the quarries, and the consequent use of cut stone on the site of new buildings; another ukase forbad the use of machinery in the manufacture of bricks, and we believe there was a similar decree issued by the Manchester bricklayers limiting the hours of labor. In fact, here was the working-man at work introducing all sorts of restrictions into a particular trade, coercing employers of labor, and, in short, prohibiting a certain manufacture—that of new buildings—by making, or trying to make, profit in that trade impossible. The natural and unavoidable result of the success of this policy of trade unionism would be of course the simple annihilation of a special and hitherto profitable trade. Against these tyrannical restrictions, and against these attempts to make it impossible for Mr. Johnson to earn his bread, Mr. Johnsan rebelled; and of considerable measure of success has attended his efforts to secure his own independence and to break through the trammels of Trade-Unionism. The work-stone rule has failed, and brick-making machinery has been to some extent introduced at Manchester, chiefly by Mr. Johnson's untiring efforts. This is the head and front of his offense against the majesty of Trade-Unionism; and he has been denounced by the Vehm-Gericht. And this has been—we quote his instructive autobiography—his recent manner of life. "I have had to take the greatest precaution during the last twelve months with regard to myself, so that scarcely any one knows anything about my movements, or where I am at night. I have not been at home on Saturday and Sunday till last Saturday for five weeks; and then, from the inquiries made at the door whether I was home the Saturday previous to the outrage, something even more serious might have happened than the attempt to blow me up on Saturday last. * * * If I go to bed, it must be dog sleep, and always on the alert. My coachman has not dared to drive me home at night for the last twelve months. * * * My servants wish to leave, as they dare not stop in the house; my friends dare not come to the house. * * * No one at present knows where I sleep. * * * For the last twelve months I have gone home in a cab, and been seen safe inside, because it was unsafe to walk from the railway station. I have applied to the county police to protect my house while I slept at night, and to the city police to protect my brick machines at night. They reply they will give me as much protection as I like, but I must pay 8d. per hour for each man. I say no, on principle, and if I have to pay at all, I will have my own armed men, and that will be a disgrace to the Government of this country, if the Home Secretary allows it." Prosaic and stupid and simple Mr. Johnson! who believes that it is the first duty of a government to maintain the security of life and property, and who cannot understand now it is that every or any unoffending citizen is, as things are, assumed by authority to be bound to maintain at his own expense an armed force of personal retainers to guard him to and from and at his dwelling-place, and who really thinks it hard that he cannot sleep two nights in the same bed for fear of the fate of Darnley.

Fear of the fate of Darnley; why the Edinburgh tragedy of 1567 has been, at least in purpose, repeated in this year of grace and civilization 1870, in the second city of England, the very home and metropolis of manufacture, education, and progress. On Saturday, April 30, Mr. Johnson's timber-yard at Ancoates was fired; but this was a mere trifle. On the very same night—and it was the first night for a fortnight that Mr. Johnson had entered his own house, at Levenshulme, for the purpose of sleeping there—a violent explosion of gunpowder took place in his drawing-room, and three bottles filled with powder, and enclosed in tightly-compressed clay, were found in and about his premises. It was only because the night was damp, and because the explosion took place outside the window, instead, as was intended, of being inside the room, that the house, and probably all that it contained, was not blown to atoms.

There is a grim pathos in Mr. Johnson's quiet appeal, "Truly my lot is a hard one." Rather, we should say, and so we think the whole country will say; and we venture to hope that, in our righteous indignation against the bloody deeds of Arvanitaki at Marathon, we shall not forget the duty of tracking out and avenging this hideous crime committed on and by what Mr. Gladstone calls our own flesh and blood. In some respects the crime perhaps equals Broadhead's; at any rate, it is a new development of the trade-union policy. At Sheffield rattening and murder were carried out by workmen against their fellows. Now it is at Manchester against an employer—and against an employer whose whole life has been, so we are assured, spent in bettering the condition of the workingman, and in attempts, costing much time and money, to elevate him socially, physically, and morally. Mr. Johnson's only offense is that, in the interests of Manchester labor quite as much as in those of Manchester capital, he intends to conduct his business as a builder under such conditions as alone can prevent the prohibition of all new buildings at Manchester. No doubt the Manchester brickmakers are too debased and stupidly ignorant to see this; and they answer Mr. Johnson's argument for free trade by the convincing argument for protection of trying to blow him and his family to pieces, and of destroying all his stock in trade. Of course we shall have the old story. The Trade Unions, with more or less indignation, and with that well-known indignation more or less fictitious, will disavow all participation in these murderous outrages. The Sheffield farce will be played over again. And all that Mr. Johnson gets from authority is the permission to defend himself, his life and property, and family, if he can, at his own cost. The Government cannot protect him further. They cannot, we suppose, issue another special commission. Between Manchester and Sheffield there is not a pin to choose.

WHAT SHALL WE DO NEXT?

From the N. Y. Times.

When the Republican idea, after years of discussion, had gathered sufficient vigor to justify the formation of a party, it was essentially different from what we recognize as Republicanism to-day The policy of 1856 was the germ of the creed which has since been developed. Emancipation was an end too vast to be hoped for at first, and the utmost the infant party dared to assert was that the Federal domain should be dedicated to freedom. Outside of this issue the party had little or no capital. Its apparent poverty, however, proved a source of strength rather than weakness, by consolidating the sentiment and action of the party to such an extent as to enable it to succeed in the canvass of 1860. It is questionable if, with a more diversified policy, the party could have elected Mr. Lincoln. On that one issue, however, it harmonized the otherwise discordant political elements of conservatism and radicalism, and achieved a victory.

The leaders evidently understood the necessities of the occasion, and were governed by those necessities in the construction of the Chicago platform. We have always regarded the great settlement arrived at on that oocasion as a masterpiece of strategy, simply because it avoided all mischievous complications, and left the way clear for a combination of all the anti-Democratic elements. It is curious to recall the issues of that campaign, and to note how moderate they were in comparison with those which prevailed in 1864 and 1868. Yet it is clear that had it not been for the Rebellion the party could not have been long maintained, and in all probability it would have gone to pieces amid the dissensions which would surely have attended the attempt to enlarge its policy. The war averted that catastrophe, and turned the progressive genius of the party in the direction of emancipation. It took two years to bring the party up to the assertion of that idea as a policy, and it has taken ever since to adjust the details, and bring the States into practical conformity with the measures since rendered necessary.

That great work being ended, the Republican party is now in a critical position. Filled with impulses of progress, it finds itself with an accomplished mission, but without any settled or affirmative issues upon which to construct a new ground of action for the future. The elements of which the party was composed still retain their old characteristics, and cannot remain in perfect combination, in a state of rest. A very large section of the party requires a broader field of action, and is unwilling to delve any longer among the political *debris* of the past four years. Having wrought out the principle of emancipation, and fortified it beyond all possibility of harm in the future, it desires to move forward and grapple with the political necessities which are rapidly being developed. The negro has ceased to be a central figure, and the animosities and revenges of the past have to a very great extent died out.

The impulse of progress still remains as strong as ever in the party, and it will surely find exercise in some direction. Within the last few months a very curious phenomenon has appeared. That section which, five years ago, was thought to be dangerously inclined to progress, is now clinging to past achievements; while the conservatives of that time are clamoring for the adoption of new issues, and the enunciation of a broad national scheme of future action. Congress affords a striking example of this anomalous condition of the party. Both houses are arrayed in two factions, the one seeking to inaugurate new and harsh measures toward the South, and the other to secure pacification, and to construct some wise and prudent policy independently of the old issues of the war. There is no question how the great body of the people stand as between the two. They are tired of the struggle which has so long existed with regard to the negro, and desire to march with the times. The world does not stand still, although the Republican party may. We must deal with the live questions of the hour.

How this can be accomplished is the problem which is pressing for a solution. Although we do not believe that the policy of a great party can be suddenly formed, we are sure that it is the part of wisdom promptly to grapple with all difficulties of politics and government. It is idle to attempt to evade or postpone action. It is not to be denied that the Republican party lacks a broad national policy with regard to finance, taxation, and imposts. For six months, Republican leaders in Congress have been at loggerheads on those subjects, and the country is apparently no nearer a solution of any one of them than it was at the beginning of the session. Yet the approaching campaign will probably largely depend on these issues, and the whole nation is anxiously waiting to have them cleared out of the way in order that it may comprehend its true position and prospects. It is to be feared that the people will refuse to wait much longer.

CANADA AND THE FENIANS.

From the N. Y. World.

We have already seen at Pigeon Hill what the Canadians think of their Fenian visitors, and what sort of reception they are disposed to extend to the liberators of Ireland. Canada, of course, contains a certain proportion of citizens of Irish birth or descent, and the history of the relations of Great Britain with the ancient provinces of New France is not a history of perfect maternal tenderness on the one side, nor yet of absolute filial affection on the other. But it is plain that the Irish republic will get no help from Canada towards its establishment save such incidental advantages as might possibly, in case of a serious Irish revolution, be derived from the diversion of British troops to the New World to meet a serious invasion of the "Dominion."

Equally plain is it, we think, that these repeated incursions of the Fenian forces tend rather to diminish than to increase the disposition of the Canadian people to throw in their fortunes with those of the United States. The tone in which the leading Canadian journals comment upon the events of the last few days may be fairly estimated from the extracts which we gave in Saturday's issue. It is by no means respectful to the Government at Washington, or sympathetic towards the American people. Indeed, our Canadian friends are so much irritated and excited by the news from the border that they charge upon republican institutions a calamity for which the corruptions and brutalities of a monarchical system are alone really responsible. There would have been no Fenians in the world had Ireland been governed upon republican principles. The hatred of England and the English which gives life and earnestness to the Fenian cause comes of the secular wrongs inflicted upon a helpless and subject race under the authority of a foreign crown. Nor is it true that under republican institutions alone armed expeditions can now be fitted out in one country to disturb the public order of another in a season of peace. There is no overt war between the Italian monarchy and the Papal court. But not the less are the partisans of the fallen dynasties of Parma and Modena, of Naples and Tuscany, suffered to recruit troops, to organize regiments, and to set on foot adventures for the invasion of the dominions of the house of Savoy. Neither at Florence nor at Rome have such decisive steps ever been taken within the last decade to arrest Italian expeditions against the Papacy or Bourbonist raids upon Italy as have been taken by President Grant to crush the hopes and paralyze the efforts of the invaders of Canada. Those Irish pariots who are really and gravely bent upon the independence of their native land will do well, we think, to consider the question of how far they are likely to be helped forward to their object by enterprises which alienate from America the good-will of her Canadian neighbors, and so postpone that natural gravitation of Canada into the American system which, if suffered to work out its natural results, must enormously reinforce the power of the United States, and so make brighter and brighter the prospect of final liberation for Ireland.

That England has no hold upon the Canadian mind so strong as Canadian anxieties on the subject of the relations between Canada and the Union is also made plain by the tone of the provincial press in this juncture. We do not very distinctly perceive of what particular advantage it can be to the cause of Irish independence to strengthen this one hold of Great Britain upon a dominion the forcible conquest of which, while it must certainly exhaust no inconsiderable proportion of the Fenians or the American force at any time available for the liberation of Ireland, could never draw very severely upon the resources of a metropolis already fully resolved to abandon its colony just so soon as its colony shall have exhausted its own capacities of self-defense.

DEATH AND JENKINS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Some Jeames Yellowplush from the rural regions, making his first visit to town the other day, was fortunately bidden to a funeral, ane at the first sight of death, in a fashionable outfit, fell in love with it, and wrote home a glowing description of the corpse *a la mode*, and his own enraptured feelings at beholding it. A more widely circulated organ of backdoor literature in town has copied his rapt effusion as a model of the fine writing and delicate sentiment most in vogue with the school for which it caters, and so has given us the opportunity of witnessing at second hand the interview between death and the lackey. In every nation there is a feeling implanted in the breast of even the most idiotic or brutal which gives to death its awe and solemnity. "When God speaks the kings of the earth keep silence." Jeames alone, however, skips and frisks victoriously over any such old-fashioned prejudices. The ape of fashion wears a shield of vulgarity, mail-proof against even death's arrows. He repairs to the awful tryst with the dread silent monarch on buoyant wings of expectation. It was given, he tells us, with an exultant cackle, in one of the largest and most elegant houses in a most fashonable thoroughfare.

It was a child who was dead—a little girl, dearly beloved. Her father and mother stood over her coffin. Here, one would think, was matter to silence the most frivolous. Even his footman-soul might have warned him to lay his hand upon his mouth and know that the place whereon he stood was holy ground. With his handkerchief over one eye, however, he notes with the other the parlor, the carpets, the friends. "Such friends! The Rev. Dr. ——! Authors! Artists! Two Vermonters from Vermont! Men of Wealth!!" There were, in fact, no ordinary persons present. Jeames becomes a very "card and calendar of gentry" in rolling their titles like sweet morsels under his tongue. Even the mother, who had lost three little ones in three weeks, is "a Vermont gentlewoman." When he reaches the appointments of the funeral and the furniture of the house, however, he positively stammers from the excess of his rapture and emotion. We fancy we hear Mr. Mould himself assure us of "the unspeakable depth of affectionate regret. No limitation, actually no limitation to the expense!" The only cause of surprise and disappointment to our reporter is, that "the dead child was wholly unmindful of her magnificent surroundings, even of the paintings which hung on the wall. She—not I—was regardless of the original oil painting of 'The Secret of Chimborazo.'" She was also, it appears, "unmindful of the authors, the artists, the men of wealth, and women of fashion." This last immobility which strikes amazement into the soul of Jeames he apologizes for by surmising that "she had gone on *ad astra* before." Jeames has not studied Mr. Mould on Death in vain. "It is the laying out of money," says that astute observer, "that can bind the broken heart and shed balm upon the wounded spirit." Authors! artists! men of wealth and fashion! "Why should we call gold dross when it can soothe our loss with things like these?"

Seriously, to put the Yellowplush reporters aside for a moment, there is no place where the tawdry vulgarity of half-educated people is so grossly aggressive among us as in the presence of death. The natural impulse of the refined or nobler nature is to go apart with its dead, to hide from its fellow-men where only God can see its pain. So, doubtless, it was in this case, dragged, with such vulgarity, before the public. But now-a-days the possession of a dead body seems often rather to be accepted in a house as an apology for calling in the world to see our display of money and fashionable acquaintances. Not only is this the case among the plebeian rich, but the infection is spreading among those classes who have neither money nor the common sense to keep them from such follies. A poor man has hardly time to grieve for his dead wife or child, in the more exacting anxiety of finding money to give them a showy funeral. It is one of those subjects upon which sermons, however, are useless. The man, rich or poor, who sacrifices his life to Mrs. Grundy will be comforted in his death if sure of her approval of his exit. The only cure we see for the evil is a few more letters from this Rutland reporter. Jeames as a mourner would terrify any man from his coffin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, }
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870. }
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any similar poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfurnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 2 1tuths}

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 302 BROADWAY, New York.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	$13,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	$3,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,990·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	86,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$93,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $163,318·83	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	164,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.
DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67
CAPITAL $400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731'67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908'42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson,

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19p

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS $2,783,581
Losses paid since organization $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 $1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74
$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869 $1,035,386'84
Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,866
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,620
Loans on Collateral Security	22,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,327
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,390
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, 805 BROADWAY,
Corner Eleventh Street,
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, Examiner.

North Western Department,
CHICAGO.
GEO. C. COOK, President.
5 23 mwfly WM. B. MARLAY, Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 84 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732'25.
TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
5 8

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.
Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.
DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones,
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Charles Millman,
Abram Rex,	Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Evermans,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000'00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365'1
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 26 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 12 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The frame buildings attached to the West Philadelphia Skating Rink were destroyed by fire about 12·15 o'clock yesterday A. M.

—Detective Levy yesterday returned from New York, bringing with him Charles Brown, alias Myers, charged with being concerned in the burglary of Mr. Esau's house, Germantown, committed some time ago.

—Early on Sunday morning, a small safe in the office of the Tiger Hotel, on Vine street, near Fourth, was carried into the yard by thieves, probably with the intention of taking it from the premises altogether. The operators were, however, discovered when they had reached the yard, and made their escape through the gate.

—An attempt was made on Friday night to break into the store of Thornley & Chism, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, but the operators were discovered and effected their escape. Five large bags were left behind, with which they intended to remove the choicest of the stock.

—During an alarm of fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. John F. Meeser, boarding at the house of Mr. Joseph Mountain, northeast corner of Sartain and Poplar streets, went up stairs to look out of a third-story window for the fire. While he was in the act of opening the shutters he fell to the pavement, striking his head against the curb-stone, killing him instantly. The deceased was thirty-nine years of age, and was a brother of William Meeser, proprietor of the *Sunday Mercury*.

—Yesterday afternoon a man named John Wright, while in a lager-beer saloon on Apple street, above Brown, became engaged in a quarrel with a party of young men. They finally knocked him down and kicked him about the abdomen. He was taken to a friend's house in the vicinity, and Dr. Piper being called in, he pronounced Mr. Wright's injuries to be of a serious character. The injured man was subsequently removed to his home, No. 126 Christian street. William and Frank Coffin and Charles Snyder, alleged to have been concerned in the affray, were arrested and locked up in the Seventh District Station-House to await a hearing. The police are after others of the party.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 114⅛.

—A reduction in the public debt at least equal to that of last month will be shown by the forthcoming statement.

—Delano's estimates are in a fair way of being realized. The receipts for the fiscal year will, it is thought, certainly reach $175,000,000.

—The privilege of putting prisoners in the city prisons was, on Saturday, refused the United States Marshal by the Salt Lake City authorities.

—When Gen. Garfield's banking bill comes up in the House, Gen. Schenck will move to strike out the sections relating to funding, and it is thought the amendment will be carried.

Foreign Affairs.

—Serrano has been rejected for King by a caucus of the Spanish Cortes.

—Prim says he will resign if Serrano refuses regal rank.

—A vigorous search is ordered by the Spanish Government for the Englishmen captured by brigands near Gibraltar, and any ransoms paid will be refunded.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 32 | MOON SETS..... ....
SUN SETS..... 7 23 | HIGH WATER..... 1 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'ter	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Parana	London	New York	May 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bermuda	May 17
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	May 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May 18
France	Liverpool	New York	May 18
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Hannover	Bremen	New York	May 19
England	Liverpool	New York	May 21
China	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	May 21
Silesia	Havre	New York	May 21

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	May 31
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	June 2
India	New York	Glasgow	June 4
Union	New York	Bremen	June 4
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Hanover	New York	Bremen	June 9
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	June 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 11
Parana	New York	London	June 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	June 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 2
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	June 2
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 4
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 4
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June 4
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr P. Merwin, Pugh, Savannah, C. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Cairo, Vance, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan. Experienced heavy NE. gales the entire passage.
Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, 17 days from Mobile, with old iron to order.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, ller, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Ital. bark Giuseppe, Carao, 55 days from Palermo, with fruit, wine, etc., to Paul Pohl, Jr.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, 14 days from Sagua, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to R. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Nellie Richardson, Davis, 22 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Mary E. Gage, Church, 8 days from Calais, with laths, etc., to W. A. Levering.
Schr E. S. Conant, Gerrish, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 30.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Young Irvin, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Ogdonian and Lizzie, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
H. Johnson and Exemplar, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Grapeshot, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Three Delaware and Hudson boats, with anthracite coal, for New York.
Bertram, with bark to captain.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 28.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 28.—Twenty-four barges are ready to leave, but no steamer here to take them, owing to the storm. Will probably get away on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 30.—Barge Mary and Emma, with coal for Norwalk, Conn., left on Saturday. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., May 28.—The vessels at the Breakwater, excepting the Thomas Borden and S. R. Thomas, are apparently uninjured.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst. lat. 50, long. 9.
Ship Washington Booth, Gunby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 15th inst.
Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, at Liverpool 15th inst. from Savannah.
Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 29th inst.
Steamship Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 26th inst.
Bark Frank Lovett, Smith, hence, at Falmouth 15th inst.
Bark Jennie Berteaux, Harris, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, was below Fortress Monroe 27th inst.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, cleared at Portland 27th inst. for Cardenas.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shoot, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.
Schr Wanderer, Ricketts, sailed from San Andreas 5th inst. for Bluefields.
Schrs John Lancaster, Williams, from Norwich, and E. E. Potter, Williams, from Greenport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.
Schrs Granite State, Burgess; Ida L., Bearse; Oriole, Baker; and F. J. Henderson, Henderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 27th inst.
Schrs Flora, King, hence for Boston, and Deborah Jones, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.
Schr Wm. Bement, Penny, hence for Quincy Point, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 25th inst.
Schrs Neptune's Bride, Roberts, cleared at Calais 19th inst.; Milwaukie, Brown, on the 20th; and Mindora, Higgins, on the 21st, all for Philadelphia.
Schr R. Reed, Gregory, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Bangor 23d inst.
Schrs Rhodella Blew, Buckalew, and Alabama, Vangilder, hence, at Providence 27th inst.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, sailed from Providence 27th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, and Thomas Ellis, Kelley, hence, at Newport P. M. 26th inst.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Pearson, hence, at Newburyport 26th inst.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 26th instant.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, cleared at Boston 26th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, hence, for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 25th inst.
Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, sailed from Bangor 21st inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, hence, at Gardiner 21st, and Henry Adelbert, Dunton, on the 22d inst.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, hence, at New London 26th instant.
Schr Quickstep, hence, for Lynn, at Stonington 27th inst.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Rayner, sailed from Richmond 27th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Daniel Gifford, Jirrell, was loading at Charleston 26th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst. for Philadelphia, with 217 bbls. tar, 27 cords wood, 400 cedar posts, 42 tons old iron, 271 988 shingles, and 14,931 juniper bolts.
Schr Lucy, Christy, cleared at Baltimore 27th inst. for Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF

P. P. KEARNS,

No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

REFRIGERATORS.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,

The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerators in use.

Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp

No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf2mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

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1870. 1870.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.

OFFICE,

No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

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OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1865.

OFFICES,

S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.

Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.

CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
5 20 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

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205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,

Importer of

FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,

Manufacturer of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,

Sole Agent for the sale of

FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,

FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the

FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,

I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 9 1mrp] 211

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E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNZA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.

E. J. LESTER & CO.,

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CANTON MATTINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS.

Fancy Mattings,
White Mattings,
Red Check Mattings.

CANTON MATTINGS,

ALL WIDTHS,

Lowest Prices.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

MATTING WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by

HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S

Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

FARSON & SON,

No. 228 S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION-TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 18smw3m

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Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 507 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

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(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

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The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all ers, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 22e

ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.

CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.

Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES CERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)

3 28 mwf3 NEW YORK.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in

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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 25 1 Second floor, and late of No. 56 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
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1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 21 6 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, Deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same to us without delay.

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 68 S. THIRD Street,
Or to their Attorney, GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq.,
Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1870. 5 23 m6t*

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.

MRS. E. ROWLAND'S

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.

No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.

QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS direct, on THURSDAY, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on ——— June ———
The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, June 4, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, June 4.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28 5 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

MAY, 1870.

Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$95

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 tf

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mrs. C. H. BERNARD.....Directress
S. BEHRENS' ANNUAL BENEFIT,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
First and only night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
The greatest operatic sensation of the season. [5 31
Tickets ready on and after Tuesday, May 31.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 30,
First Night of the World-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received everywhere by large and brilliant audiences, with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE.....JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK—BROUGHAM AND DICKENS.
Engagement of six nights only of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 30,
Only night of Brougham's Comedy-Drama,
THE RED LIGHT.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM as.....NED MACDERMOT
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
when Mr. DAN BRYANT will appear.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
JOHN STETSON, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
OLIO, FARCE, MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND BALLET. 5 30 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLY- CHESNUT ST.
1205 TECHNIC AND CHESNUT ST.
1205 ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, CHESNUT ST.
1205 Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. CHESNUT ST.
1205 M. Saturdays till 11 P. M. Lec- CHESNUT ST.
1505 tures on useful and scientific sub- CHESNUT ST.
1205 jects every evening. CHESNUT ST.
1205 Admission, 50 cents. [5 24 tf CHESNUT ST.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

DECORATION DAY.

To-day has been devoted to the observance of the beautiful custom of decorating the graves of the brave men who, in defending the Union, lost their lives. It is meet and fitting that the surviving comrades of the heroes who have sunk to rest, by all their country's wishes blest, should formally pay an annual tribute of respect to the memory of their companions in arms, and that the great people whose personal safety and cherished institutions were maintained by the valor of their soldiers should liberally aid and participate in these ceremonies. It is now ascertained from official sources that a grand total of nearly three hundred thousand men, officers and rank and file, white and colored, who were attached to the Union army, fell in battle, died from wounds or disease, or perished in Southern prisons during the Rebellion. The most vivid imagination cannot realize the extent of the sacrifices and sufferings involved in this offer, upon the altar of the country, of an array of men whose numbers and valor would constitute one of the most powerful armies in the world. If the ceremony of strewing flowers upon the three hundred thousand graves they fill exerts even a slight influence in promoting a realizing sense of the deep debt of gratitude the nation owes to the brave dead, it will accomplish not only a sacred but a useful object. The memories of the war are fast fading away. So far as they engendered passionate feelings and kept alive sectional hostilities, it is better that this should be so, and that the barriers to a cordial reunion of the people of the whole nation should perish. But so far as the self-sacrificing actors in the great struggle are concerned, the country would prove itself unworthy of such defenders if it suffered the recollection of their patriotism to grow dim, or if it failed to embrace every proper occasion to honor and reward them. There is no other nation in the world that could have voluntarily drawn from the walks of peaceful life armies numbered by the million to participate in a struggle so sanguinary that its victims are numbered by the hundred thousand; no other nation whose sons would have so promptly exchanged civil for military pursuits; and it is impossible to account for the majestic spectacle of which America has been the theatre on any other theory than that patriotism, pure and unalloyed, deep and fervent, here, above all other nations on the earth, finds its chosen home. The living men and women of the present day cannot lavish too many honors upon the grand army of patriot martyrs who have sealed their devotion with their life-blood; they cannot deal too generously with the orphans of the nation's dead; and they cannot cherish too keenly the recollection of the vast volume of heroic deeds done and of excruciating sufferings endured that America might still remain a great and united home of the free.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Our despatches from the Southern Presbyterian Assembly on Saturday do not look promising for the reunion of the Northern and Southern organizations. The report adopted by the Louisville Assembly demands that the Northern Assembly must purge the Church "of error in regard to political utterances, deliberately pronounced year after year, and which, in our opinion, was a sad betrayal of the cause and kingdom of our common Lord and Head, nor can we by official correspondence consent to blunt the edge of this our testimony concerning the nature and mission of the Church as a purely spiritual body among men."

The action of the Louisville Assembly precludes the possibility of farther advances on the part of the Church North to effect a reunion. Bad as have been the repeated deliverances of the Church South touching slavery, considered either in the light of what is now history or as fundamental articles of religious faith, the Church North did not demand that their Southern brethren should discard their utterances or change their convictions. They were asked to unite as Christians, regardless of their political views, and no humiliating surrender of belief was exacted. To this the Louisville Assembly answers that the Church North, whose recent political utterances have been interwoven with the unalterable history of Christian progress, must be disavowed, and the Church made to grope in the dark paths of error and prejudice, while the nation advances in every feature of enlightened and religious civilization.

The blindness and bitterness with which Southern branches of the several Churches insist upon blotting Christianity with the dregs of slavery is one of the unaccountable follies of the times. It certainly is not because of the want of Christian toleration and charity in the North, for it has been willing to waive everything that could possibly be conceded for the sake of brotherhood, yet it is met with foolish pride, and but too often with malignant speech.

At the recent anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union, the prominent orater was Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis, and yesterday he filled important pulpits in our city. He has been received with marked hospitality in the City of Brotherly Love, as have all who came in the name of the Church, and yet, in an article in the *Old School Presbyterian* of St. Louis, of March 11, 1870, over his initials, and referred to editorially as his article, he denounces the Presbyterian Church North in language that would disgrace the lower strata of secular editors.

Speaking of the union of the Assemblies, so happily consummated within a few days, Dr. Brookes denounced the Church as follows:—

"The bad men who were tossed to the surface of the Assembly by the violence of the political storm have trampled under foot the constitution of the Church, and with Papal arrogance the sacred right of protest, and, as far as they were able, the kingly crown of Christ.

"They have led their timid and temporizing followers far away from the landmarks of truth, until the glorious old doctrines of grace are promptly surrendered for power; principles are cheaply bartered, and the bride-elect of the Prince of Life is ready to play the whore with any political party that may bid for her services."

We are glad that the eminent divine who could thus write of the Presbyterian Church North but a little more than two months ago, has been here mingling with the men he denounced in such indecent terms, for he has seen for himself and must bear witness that not only exploded political errors, but even reviling approaching blasphemy, are met with the largest measure of generosity and forbearance. However assailed, the great men who have reunited the Presbyterian bodies of the North go on in sublime devotion to their mighty work, and their high Christian example and teaching must in time triumph over individual malice and sectional hate, and make Presbyterianism a common brotherhood in the United States.

THE NEW PROTHONOTARIES.

Mr. Conkling's bill on the subject of naturalization, recently introduced in the Senate of the United States, among other wise provisions enacts that all certificates of naturalization issued in the large cities subsequent to July, 1868, shall be void and of no effect, unless proved before the competent authority named by the new bill. This is intended not only as a rebuke of the loose and fraudulent manner by which seven thousand aliens were made citizens under the Snowden system, in the fall of 1868, but it is intended to guard against the criminal use of the other thousands of blank certificates bearing the *bona-fide* seal of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which at that time were circulated by the "Piggy Divines" of the Democratic party, and filled up by ward and township committees throughout the neighboring counties to Philadelphia. By this means the Democratic leaders intended to defeat Grant, as they had defeated Williams, and but for the timely interference of Judges Read and Agnew, the work might have been accomplished and the court for ever disgraced.

We have been expecting to hear that the Supreme Court had filled the existing vacancies in the office of Prothonotaries with firm, competent, and reliable citizens, who are identified with the majority political sentiment of the State, but understand that the illness of one of the five Judges has postponed action.

The loyal and law-abiding people of this Commonwealth will feel much more comfortable when the change is made, and we sincerely hope the absent Judge will soon be able to meet his colleagues and transact this most important piece of business.

A REVOLUTION IN LILIPUT.

And now comes Costa Rica, one of the three-by-four republics of Central America, with a full-fledged revolution, which has resulted in the complete overturning of the old Government, and the setting up of a new one. They go about these things systematically in Costa Rica. Only a year ago, Dr. Castro, the constitutional President, was upset, and a person by the name of Jiminez installed in his place. But Jiminez, it seems, has never been popular with the handful of people who make up the population of the republic, and his overthrow has therefore been merely a question of time. When everything was in readiness, nine men concealed themselves under the grass with which sundry carts were loaded, and having passed the sentries and gained the interior of the barracks where the horses of Jiminez's army were awaiting their daily supply of provender, out they rushed, armed each with a revolver, and in less time than it takes to record the miniature *coup d'etat*, the whole thing was over, Jiminez was a prisoner, and one Dr. Bruno Carranza ruled in his stead. The whole affair was conducted on the Liliputian scale of a Fenian invasion of Canada, and the losses—one man killed on each side—were on a par with those sustained at Franklin and Huntingdon. These little episodes in the Spanish-American republics are quite refreshing to read about. They serve to show the world that there is at least a spark of vitality in the Spanish-American character. Although stagnation reigns supreme in everything else, the revolutionary business is seldom afflicted with dullness for any considerable period.

Southern Railroad Progress.—One of our exchanges says:—

"We are informed that the Legislature of North Carolina has removed all restrictions as to the gauge of the North Carolina Central Railroad, and that the company's prospects, already bright, are growing brighter daily. The proposed line runs from Greensboro, N. C., to Cheraw, S. C., and, when finished, will complete an air line route from New England to the Atlantic coast. Passengers can then take the cars and run through from Richmond to Charleston in less than eighteen hours, or from Washington to Charleston in less than twenty-one hours. The Greensboro road is about one hundred miles long, and can be constructed and equipped for $3,000,000."

The Legislature of North Carolina acted wisely in removing the restriction referred to, because the connection between Greensboro and Cheraw is now rendered certain at an early day. The same legislation not only secures a continuous broad gauge from Richmond to Charleston, Savannah, and the Gulf, but authorized the North Carolina Central Company to build branch roads. This means a new road from Greensboro to Charlotte, and unites the broad gauge, uninterruptedly, with all the roads in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other States. It was a liberal policy, and such as must greatly benefit the Old North State and all her sisters. In connection with these progressive movements, the fact that the Richmond and York River Railroad Company have nearly completed arrangements for the extension of their road from West Point, is another step onward in which Philadelphia has a vital and important interest. It will give a magnificent chain of five feet gauge railway from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi via Burkeville, over the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line to Memphis and points West; via Greensboro, Charlotte, and Atlanta to Vicksburg, New Orleans, and Mobile; and via Cheraw to Charleston, Savannah, and Fernandina, shorter than the shortest now operated and run. Once on the Chesapeake, a line of steamers across the bay will connect the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Annamessic line at Crisfield, and the whole grand scheme for a quick and expeditious route from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to the far South and Southwest, is accomplished. Success to the enterprise! The Telegraph is decidedly in favor of all new routes, and particularly those which facilitate trade and reduce the expenses of travel. The time for reaching Richmond, from Philadelphia, will then be less than twelve hours; Charleston, thirty-four hours; Atlanta, thirty-seven hours; and New Orleans, sixty-six hours.

The "Keystone" State.—We notice a foolish error going the rounds of the press regarding the appellation the "Keystone State," and how Pennsylvania came to be so called. It would be an endless task to attempt to correct all the stupid mistakes made by newspapers, but this error concerns Pennsylvanians directly. According to the veracious historian whose account is before us, Pennsylvania has no better or higher right to be called the "Keystone State" than this:—that when the city of Washington was laid out a certain bridge near Georgetown had its arch fancifully inscribed with the names of the original thirteen States, and that Pennsylvania, having the central place in the arch, was called the Keystone by the primitive citizens of those times, and has continued to be called so ever since. This is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. We do not deny so much of the bridge story as describes the formation of the arch, but we do say (and think it strange even that it should be necessary for us to say) that the device of the architect was but taken from a historical incident of very great importance. The name, in fact, was derived from the circumstance that Pennsylvania cast the deciding vote on the question of American independence. In Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers" it is stated that the vote was taken by the delegations of the thirteen colonies. Six of them voted in favor and six against the measure. The delegations from all the colonies, except one member from Pennsylvania, had voted, and it was discovered that they were equally divided. Upon this simple vote, then, depended the entire question of issuing the Declaration of Independence. The name of the delegate upon whom so much depended was John Morton, and it is a name that should never be forgotten. John Morton voted *aye!* and the deed was done. Thus Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote, settled that important question, and from that circumstance she received the name of the "Keystone" State—the thirteenth State—the block of the arch.

Will country papers please copy? and city papers, too, for that matter? It does not so much surprise us to see the ridiculous story about the Georgetown bridge copied in the Homer *Iliad* and the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, but to find it in Pennsylvania, and, most of all, in our city papers, makes one feel sad. The other day, when we saw the absurd thing dished up afresh by one of our contemporaries, we grew savage, and determined to go for it. Let us straighten this matter up once for all, and as much for the memory of honest John Morton as for anything else.

The clerical circles at Rome were in a great state of consternation recently. It had just been discovered that the rebellious Orientals had escaped. Only a day or two before a Roman prelate had been to see the Armenian Bishop Casangian, in the monastery where he was a guest or prisoner, and had found him in bed, declaring himself to be far too ill to move. Yet it was ascertained that, by the aid of two friends' passports, the supposed sick man and the Archbishop of Diarbekr had left Rome by railway for Naples, intending to go thence by steamer to Constantinople, in order to take a leading position in the new Armenian schism. That blessed word, Mesopotamia, can no longer be in good odor at Rome, for the archbishopric of Diarbekr is its northwest province. Men say at Constantinople that, in the way of subtle dealing, it takes seven Italians to match one Greek, but that seven Greeks are scarcely a match for one Armenian. Certainly the two Armenian prelates at Rome have proved more than a match for the whole of the Pontifical police, lay and clerical, though rumor says they were aided in their flight by Rustem Bey, who lately returned to Rome, and whose frequent visits to the Pelazzo Colonna may have had some influence in getting them passports; but all that seems certain is that they are gone. But before going they discharged a parting Parthian dart at the authorities. At the last moment they had the Pontifical arms removed from their abode and replaced by the crescent and star of Turkey, supported by a French tricolor. The change must have been roughly and hastily performed, and must have been effected in a courtyard concealed from the public view; but it has answered its evident purpose, and has made many reverences and eminences gnash their teeth with indignation. There is, however, one great comfort, as the newspapers of these grave potentates at once inform the world, and it is this—all prelates who leave Rome during the council without the Pope's special permission are irremediably excommunicated.

Now and Then.—Four Paris newspapers and several provincial ones are under prosecution for having published a copy of a proclamation attributed to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and dated 1848, when the future Prince Pgesident of the republic and Emperor of the French set foot in France for the first time since his escape from the prison of Ham, to offer his disinterested and patriotic services to the Provisional Government of the Republic. In that proclamation, which M. Ollivier now declares an impudent forgery, Louis Bonaparte protested that he would sooner suffer the most terrible penalties than be unfaithful to the republic. Whether the proclamation was a forgery or not, certain it is that it was adopted as perfectly genuine and authentic by the Bonapartist committee sitting in Paris, of which General Piat was President, and which was particularly active in its propaganda on the eve of the terrible June insurrection. Not only was the proclamation adopted by the Bonapartist committee in those days, it was never repudiated by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and only last year it was reprinted in more than one of the republican papers in Paris, and went the round of the provincial press, without the slightest hint from the Minister of the Interior or any of his prefects that the document signed by so august a name was "an impudent forgery."

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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"SATTERLEE BAND."

SOLOS BY
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.....Soprano.
W. A. BRISCOE.....Tenor.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
Overture.....SATTERLEE BAND.
PRAYER, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ.
Chorus—"Our Greeting."
Solo—"Come into the Garden, Maud".....Balfe
W. A. BRISCOE.
Semi-Chorus and Chorus—"To Jesus I will Go".....Doane
Chorus—"Come to the Fountain".....Sherwin
Solo—"Angel's Whisper".....Lover
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.
Duett and Chorus—"The Beautiful Shepherd".....Evans

PART SECOND.
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.
Semi-Chorus and Chorus.....Lowry
"Gone to the Grave are Our Loved Ones."
ADDRESS BY
RALPH WELLS, ESQ.,
Of New York.
Subject—"MY DUTY TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL."
Chant.....YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR."Beyond"

PART THIRD.
Selections from Nabuco.....SATTERLEE BAND.
Chorus—"Away to the Meadows".....G. F. Root
(From the Cantata of the "Haymakers.")
Solo—"Robin Adair."
W. A. BRISCOE.
Chorus—"Holy! Holy! is the Lord".....Bradbury
Solo—"What will You Do, Love?".....Lover
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.
Chorus—"Winter's Delights".....Cooke
Duett—"See the Pale Moon".....Campana
MRS. SCHIMPF AND MR. BRISCOE.
Chorus—"Praise Him".....C. Allen

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POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
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SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will commence a season of five nights and one matinee at the Academy of Music, on Monday next. The opening opera will be Adam's *Position of Lonjumeau*, which has not been given in this city for many years. On Tuesday evening Mr. S. Behrens will have a benefit, on which occasion Meyerbeer's great opera of *The Huguenots* will be performed. *The Bohemian Girl* is announced for Wednesday, for the benefit of Mr. A. S. Pennoyer, and Wallace's *Lurline* for Friday, for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard.

The Richings troupe, when it appeared here in the early part of the season, had just been organized, and the singers were not accustomed to each other. The result was that the performances did not prove as attractive as the management perhaps desired. Since then, however, some of the inefficient members have been got rid of, and more competent singers secured in their places; and, by frequent repetitions, the troupe is able to give the various works in their repertoire with the best possible effect. During their recent tour in the West and South they achieved an unusual success, and were warmly praised by the critics of all the cities visited. During the brief season at the Academy of Music which is announced for next week, a number of interesting novelties will be produced, which will doubtless deserve and receive the liberal patronage of the public.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety entertainment will be given this evening which will present a number of new and interesting features.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle." This performance is so highly appreciated by the public that Mr. Jefferson is scarcely permitted to do anything else, and it has almost passed into a tradition of the stage that he was lang syne one of the best comedians of the day, with a more extensive repertoire than almost any other actor in his line of business. We could almost wish that our playgoers would cease crowding the theatre when *Rip Van Winkle* is performed, in order to give Mr. Jefferson encouragement to try something else, if only for the sake of variety.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will commence an engagement this evening with his highly spiced drama of *The Red Light*, in which he will appear as "Ned Macdermot."

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM has an interesting collection of curiosities at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

In the Pittsburg *Commercial* we find a communication signed "Boy in Blue," in reference to the vacant superintendency of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, as follows:—

As the Senate refused to confirm the appointment of Colonel McFarland to the position of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, the Governor has signified his intention of appointing some honorably discharged soldier, who is qualified, to the office made vacant. We conceive that some person who has stood high in the estimation of the "Boys in Blue," and who is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office, should receive that responsible position. During the session of the last Legislature over two-thirds of both houses, including the Speakers, united in a petition asking the Governor to appoint James L. Paul. Not only was he backed up by the members of both houses, but scores of letters from the prominent soldiers of the State were received by the Governor, asking him to confer the appointment upon Mr. Paul, who had served faithfully for four years in Pennsylvania regiments, and who, at the close of the war, was appointed by Secretary Stanton to a first-class clerkship in the War Office, which position he held until the fall of 1866, when he was removed for refusing to support the Johnson administration. He returned to his home in Westmoreland county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1868, when he was appointed by Governor Geary Chief Clerk in the Department of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, which position he has held ever since. As a strong evidence of his fitness for the office of Superintendent, the principals of the schools were the first to name him as a candidate. We have known him since he entered Company A, 63d Regiment, in which company he fought under the gallant Hays, and upon that regiment being mustered out of the service, he re-enlisted and entered the 105th Pennsylania Volunteers, in which regiment he continued until the end of the war. He is a Western man, and his qualifications peculiarly fit him for the position, and we know of no man whose appointment would better satisfy the public, or who would do more good in the cause of the soldiers' orphans. His appointment will reflect credit on the judgment of Governor Geary, and we trust it will not be long until we see his appointment announced.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY,
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE RAW WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

SPREAD THE FAMILY BOARD WITH LUXURIES.—We might cite the authorities by the dozen, to show that Irish Moss or Carragoen (from which the celebrated SEA MOSS FARINE is made) has long been considered a valuable species of nourishment for the sick—light, digestible, anti-febrile, restorative, and fattening. This is what eminent men have said of Irish Moss as it was—only half purified, and comparatively unconcentrated. The new article (Sea Moss Farine)—which, by the magic of science, has suddenly sprung, pure and perfected, from an old matrix, like Minerva from the bed of Jove—takes a far wider range. To us it is to reduce the expense of living, to spread the family board with luxuries costing less than common fare, and largely to increase that variety in food which is said to be essential to health. It is quickly prepared (ten minutes sufficing to produce a custard or pudding), and we think no one who has once become acquainted with its properties will be likely to ever abandon it as an article of diet.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE CHEAP AND RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—Albertson & Co.'s Philadelphia Upholstery, No. 1435 Chesnut street. Curtains, Swiss and Nottingham; vestibule laces and rods, cornices, bands, loops, centre tassels groups, fringes, tassels, etc.

Shades, all designs and tints.

Bedding, Mattresses, hair moss, and husk; Bolsters and pillows, sheets, etc.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

INQUIRE WITHIN.—The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim at once, "How beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy, there is nothing like fragrant SOZODONT.

IN ORDER.—
SEER SUCKER
SUITS.
A splendid assortment
Real India Seer Suckers,
At No. 824 Chesnut street.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1302 and 1304 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends everything.

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ Some people don't know
☞ Some people don't know
☞ Some people don't know
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell

☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make

☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!

☞ NOTE THE FACT!—We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia, and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LEHMAN—MIDDLETON.—In Jersey City, on the 24th instant, by Rev. Mr. Rowell, of New York, LEONIDAS LEHMAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss BELL MIDDLETON, of New York.

SPENCER—SNYDER.—On the evening of May 26, 1870, by the Rev. P. Brown, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES M. SPENCER to Miss NINA W. SNYDER, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DONOHUE.—On the 29th instant, HUGH DONOHUE, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Charles Carroll, No. 2, and the Bishop Neumann Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, rear of No. 2414 Hamilton street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FEASTER.—On the 29th instant, PAUL FEASTER, aged 54 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2147 Lombard street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 103 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.
Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A HANDsome three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings on the south side of ARCH street, between FIFTEENTH and SIXTEENTH Streets. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 5 24 6t*

TO LET—WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The desirable residence, No. 3618 HAMILTON Street, one square south of Vine street cars. Extra conveniences. Apply on the premises. 5 24 6t*

$550—TO LET—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, bath and all conveniences, No. 3629 BRIDGE Street, Manayunk, via Vine street cars. Immediate possession. 4 25 6t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 frp PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
30 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mth

FOURTH EDITION

THE CEREMONIES AT ARLINGTON.

Memorial Day in Rhode Island.

Crime in New England.

The Great Base Ball Match.

Important Cuban Intelligence.

Latest from the Border.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ceremonies at Arlington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—After the conclusion of General Logan's oration at Arlington, the choral "Sleepers, Wake," by Mendelssohn, was sung by the grand chorus, accompanied by the Marine Band. The assemblage next proceeded to the tomb of the unknown soldiers, where Rev. Benjamin Swallow, Chaplain of the Department of the Potomac, offered a prayer. "The Children of the Fallen Brave," by J. William Pope, was sung by the chorus, and the ceremony at the tomb of the unknown was performed by the orphans from the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, under charge of the officers and lady managers of the home. The chorus and Marine Band then rendered the "American Hymn," by Keller. The ceremony of decoratiug the graves throughout the cemetery by the entire assemblage next took place, and soon every grassy mound was covered with beautiful flowers arranged in wreaths, bouquets, crosses, etc.

FROM CUBA.

Important News—Capture of a Son of Cespedes, and the General Trying to Escape to the United States—The Revolution Nearly Over.

HAVANA, May 30.—Captain-General De Rodas has received official information that Colonel Benegasi captured Oscar Cespedes, son of President Cespedes, five leagues from Guaimara. Aquillera and Rubalcabo escaped during the surprise of Cespedes' forces, near the abovementioned place.

An American colonel, John Glancey, has been killed. General Cavada has ordered the destruction of plantations in the Camaguey district, and a number of the largest have already been burned. Among the prisoners recently captured were the party who killed seven woodcutters on the outskirts of Puerto Principe. Captain-General De Rodas picked out seven of the band and had them executed in retaliation for the deaths of the woodcutters.

A telegram from Puerto Principe to the *Voz de Cuba* says it is positively known that President Cespedes is trying to escape to the United States, but is prevented accomplishing his purpose by his partisans. Insurrectionists continue to present themselves in large numbers to the Government forces, and ask for pardon. The steamships Borussia, from New York, and George Cromwell, from New Orleans, arrived this morning.

FROM EUROPE.

The Tarifa.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—The Tarifa, of the Cunard line, from New York for Liverpool, touched here to-day.

Feninism in England.

LONDON, May 30.—The Colonial Office to-day is in receipt of official despatches from the authorities in Canada, representing that the recent Fenian attempt was an utter and final failure.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, May 30.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 74f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, May 30.—United States 5-20s opened firm.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, May 30—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 94¼ for both money and for account. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—4·30 P. M.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Corn, 39s. 9d. Turpentine, 29s.

LONDON, May 30—4·30 P. M.—Tallow quiet. Sugar active both on the spot and afloat.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Atlantic of Brooklyn.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUND, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, May 30.—An immense throng of spectators is present to witness the match between the Atlantic of Brooklyn and the Athletic of this city. At this hour—3 P. M.—there are five thousand people in and around the grounds, and thousands more arriving from all directions.

The excitement surpasses any exhibited at any previous game this season, and the betting is considered in favor of the Atlantics. The grounds are in tolerably good condition considering the unfavorable weather of the last few days. A slight drizzling rain is now prevailing, the players are passing the ball around, and the game will begin in a few minutes.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Female Pickpocket.

BOSTON, May 30.—Mary Whitten, with numerous *aliases*, a famous pickpocket, was committed to-day for trial in default of $10,000 bail.

Suicide.

Jeremiah Donnevan hanged himself to-day at his residence in Norwich street.

Mysterious Affair.

The body of Thomas Wallace was found to-day partially covered by water in the road bed of the Hartford and Erie Railroad in South Boston.

Decoration Day in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed here by a considerable suspension of business, the closing of schools, banks, and public offices, the half-masting of flags and tolling of bells, while a long procession of the Grand Army, headed by General Burnside, proceeded to several cemeteries to strew the graves with flowers.

FROM THE BORDER.

The Straits of the Brotherhood.

ST. ALBANS, Vermont, May 30.—A few Fenians are still loitering about the streets, but will leave for their homes as soon as they can obtain money to pay for their transportation. Colonels Brown and Murphy are still confined in jail, being as yet unable to obtain bail. Many of the Fenians believe O'Neill intended to be arrested by the United States Marshal, and threaten his life if any opportunity presents itself when he is released. They still claim that he has a large amount of money collected from the hard earnings of Irish laborers.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

BASE BALL.

The Atlantic-Athletic Match.

ATHLETIC BASE-BALL GROUND, May 30—3·20 P. M.—Thomas Severn, of the Keystone, has been selected for umpire. Athletics won the toss and sent Atlantics to bat.

FIRST INNING.

Pearce made his first on safe hit to right-field. Smith caught out by Sensenderfer. Pearce made second on passed balls. Start out on fly by Bechtel in left field. Chapman made his first on safe hit to right field, sending Pearce home. Ferguson out on fly by Radcliffe. One run.

Athletics—Reach made his first on short hit. Dick made his first on muff by Smith at third base. Reach went to his second. Reach and McBride made bases on pass balls. Malone made magnificent hit to right field, the ball landing in the crowd along the fence, making his second and sending Reach and McBride home.

Fisler made first on safe hit to centre field, and sending Malone to third. Sensenderfer out by good stop of Pike. Fisler went to his second. Schafer made good hit to centre field, making his first, and sending Malone home and Fisler to his third. Radcliffe made first on short hit to left field, and sent Fisler home. Bechtel made first. Schafer out at third by Smith. Pratt out by Hall, centre field. Four runs.

SECOND INNING.

Zetlein made his first on low hit to centre field. Hall made his first on short hit to centre field, sending Zetlein to his third. Pike made his first on good hit to left field, sending Zetlein home. McDonald made his second on good hit to right field, sending Pike and Hall home. Pearce out on splendid running catch by Sensenderfer. Smith out on fly by Sensenderfer. Start out on fly by McBride. Three runs.

Athletics—Reach out at 1st by stop and throw by Pike. Dick made his 2d on low line hit to left field. Malone out at 1st by stop and throw by Pearce. Fisler made his 1st on daisy cutter, sending McBride home. Sensenderfer made his 1st on short hit to Schafer out on a fly by Chapman—one run.

THIRD INNING

Atlantics—Chapman out on a magnificent running catch by Sensenderfer. (Rounds of applause.) Ferguson out at first base; stopped by Fisler. Zellein made his first on a hard hit to second base, well stopped by Reach, but not in time. Hall out on foul fly by Fergy Malone, thus making the first whitewash.

FOURTH INNING.

Athletic—Pike made first on low hit to right field. McDonald out on fly by Radcliffe, who threw it to first and catching Pike napping, and putting him out. Pearce made his first on muff by Fisler. Smith made his first on clean hit to left. Start out on foul by Bechtel. No runs.

Athletic—Radcliffe out on foul tip by Ferguson. Bechtel out at first by good stop and throw by Pearce. Pratt made his first on safe hit to left. Reach out on foul hit by Ferguson. No runs.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fenian Meeting in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Another meeing of Fenians was held last night, at which additional subscriptions were received, and a number of volunteers enrolled.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamers Colorado, from Panama, and Continental, from Mazatlan. The latter brings a quarter of a million of Mexican dollars. Also arrived, ships National, from Bordeaux, Panther and Malay, from Hong Kong.

FROM THE STATE

Decoration Day in Mauch Chunk.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 30. — Decoration Day was observed by all the principal business houses being closed. Flags are at half mast. A procession of all the military, civil organizations, and citizens, numbering several hundreds, is now in progress.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Gordon Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning the Court took up the case of Susan Green, charged with the murder of Ann Gordon. On Saturday David Gordon, husband of the deceased, was tried upon this charge, but on the failure of the evidence to prove that death resulted from the violence inflicted by him, he was acquitted. It appeared that Mrs. Green and her husband were tenants of Gordon, and the families lived in the same house, 1326 Mott street. On Saturday evening, April 23, a dispute and fight occurred between the men, which was taken up and warmly engaged in by the wives. The prosecution allege that in this fight Mrs. Green forced Mrs. Gordon's head against a rough brick wall and struck her several blows upon the face, causing bruises which grew worse and worse until she was taken to her bed. While suffering from these wounds she gave birth to a still-born child, and on the 29th of the month she died of congestion of the brain, caused by this violence to the head, and superinduced by the condition of the woman's system. On trial.

Arrival of Charley Brown.

This morning Charley Brown, the notorious burglar, who was arrested in New York last week by John Hartman for participation in the Esau burglary at Germantown, was brought into Court, and being immediately identified by Mr. and Mrs. Esau, was sent to prison to await his trial.

LIONS ATTACKING AN ACTRESS.

A Terrific Scene at the Bowery Theatre—A Tragdy not Down on the Bills.

A frightful scene more exciting in its details than the very strongest blood and thunder tragedy that a Bowery audience ever witnessed, occurred at the Bowery Theatre on Saturday night. The performances were drawing to a close, expectation was on tiptoe to witness the brave and daring acts of Miss Minnie Wells with the Puma lions. That young lady entered upon the stage, made her courtesy to the audience, and immediately went into the cage containing the lions—the crowded audience meantime watching the exhibition with breathless interest. Suddenly, while the young actress was going through her performance with the animals, piercing screams broke the awe-struck silence of the theatre, and the audience were horrified at the sight of a huge lion seizing the young lady by the throat and lacerating her in such a frightful manner that the blood poured in streams upon her dress. The actors and attendants upon the stage rushed forward and struck at the enraged brute, and finally succeeded in causing him to relinquish his hold upon Miss Wells, who was dragged from the cage in a fainting condition. She was carried home by her parents and received prompt surgical attendance. The scene among the audience baffles description. Several women fainted, and men shouted with agony at witnessing a danger which they were powerless to prevent. Information of the event was brought to the Franklin street police-station, and Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, with a large force of police, was promptly on hand, and succeeded in restoring order, so that the theatre was cleared without further accident.—*New York World, to-day.*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of McIlwain, Brooks & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Ernest W. McIlwain and John T. Brooks are alone authorized to settle up the business of said firm.
JOHN K. McILWAIN,
JOHN T. BROOKS,
ERNEST W. McILWAIN.

Ernest W. McIlwain and John T. Brooks having purchased the interest of John K. McIlwain, will continue the business at the old place, No. 11 N. SIXTH Street, under the firm name of McILWAIN & BROOKS
ERNEST W. McILWAIN,
11* JOHN T. BROOKS.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST AND BEST
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE IN THE UNION.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AS CHEAP AS THE SAME STYLE AND QUALITY CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC., FOR GENTLEMEN'S ORDER WORK.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 25 6t PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry Pratt McKean.
[5 13fmw]

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Captain Ericsson's Torpedo Invention—His New Method of Attacking Armored Vessels—A Revolution in Naval Warfare.

From Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine.

In some recent letters from Captain J. Ericsson to the editor of "*Engineering*," the writer offers the following solution to the problem, "How to defeat monitors superior in thickness of armor to our own."

A heavy body of regular form, whatever be its specific gravity, projected laterally through the air, commences to fall from the instant of leaving the muzzle of the gun; describing during its progress a parabolic curve considerably fore-shortened, owing to atmospheric resistance. But a body of regular form projected under the surface of water or other fluid, in a horizontal or inclined direction, will move in a *straight* line, provided its specific gravity be equal with that of the fluid. In other words, a heavy body of any density whatever moving through the atmosphere, is inexorably under the influence of the gravitating force of the earth; while a submerged body, the weight of which is equal with its displacement, is not affected by gravitation. If put in motion under the surface of a quiescent fluid of unlimited extent, such a body will continue to move in a straight line until the motive energy which propels it becomes less than the resisting force of the surrounding medium.

Starting with these cardinal propositions, I entered, some twenty-five years ago, on the task of solving the problem of submarine attack, viz., the propelling or projecting below the surface of the water of an elongated shell containing explosive substances to be ignited when reaching some point under the bottom or bilge of an opponent's vessel. The most obvious method of carrying out the idea is that of projecting the elongated shell by means of some contrivance applied near the bottom of the aggressive vessel. Such a method I proposed to the Emperor of France in the month of September, 1854. The device consists of a long narrow chamber arranged near the bottom of the vessel, communicating with the sea and provided with a sliding valve at each end. The outer valve next the sea being closed, the shell is inserted in the chamber, after which the inner valve is closed and the outer valve opened. The means adopted for projecting or pushing out the shell is simply a rod connected with a steam piston. The forward end of the shell being provided with a suitable percussion lock fitted with a protruding trigger, it will be readily understood that when this strikes against an object, the lock, as in ordinary firearms, will cause the ignition of the charge within the shell. At close quarters such a method of attack will unquestionably be found very effective—indeed, infallible; but unless the opponent's vessel can be approached very near, it will prove abortive. Evidently, if the shell be projected in any direction not parallel with the line of keel while the aggressive vessel is in motion, a side resistance will be offered by the stationary water of the sea, which will divert the course of the missile the instant it is deprived of the guiding power of the chamber from which it is ejected. Currents will, from the same cause, change the intended course. It need scarcely be observed that, in addition to the difficulty of controlling the direction of the shell, the force imparted to the latter, whether steam or compressed air be employed, is insufficient to propel it to any considerable distance. In order to meet these serious practical objections, viz., that the shell cannot be propelled far enough, and that its course cannot be controlled, I have resorted to a device by which any desirable amount of propulsive force may be imparted irrespective of the distance traversed, and by which the course of the missile is under perfect control during its progress to the intended point. Persons of a mechanical turn of mind, in almost every country, have for a long time been engaged in contriving torpedoes to be propelled under water by independent motive power of various kinds, for the purpose of blowing up vessels. The Austrian torpedo, urged through the water by means of screw propellers actuated by compressed air, may be classed as one of this numerous tribe, the reported terrible nature of which has from time to time frightened naval constructors, and amazed some unmechanical sailors who have witnessed the trials, and found that the mysterious body actually can move under water. Proper investigation of the subject, however, exposes imperfections of the Austrian torpedo which render it, like all its predecessors, a mere mechanical toy, it should be borne in mind that atmospheric air compressed, so as to exert a pressure of only 300 lbs. to the square inch, weighs nearly two pounds to the cubic foot. Consequently, the amount of motive force which the torpedo is capable of containing will be found wholly insufficient for its effective propulsion; while the want of means for directing it to the desired point presents an incontrived a torpedo that may be prosuperable objection. As stated, I have pelled with any requisites amount of force, irrespective of distance, the course of which is under perfect control, notwithstanding currents, and which may be directed with perfect certainty to an object in motion. In contradistinction to the term shell, applied to the structure of 1854, which was propelled alone by *vis viva* imparted, as before described, I propose to apply the term torpedo to the contrivance now to be considered.

It should be observed that nearly all attempts to propel bodies under water have been successful as regards maintaining a given depth. The self-evident device of applying a fin or horizontal rudder on each side, operated by a piston or elastic bag actuated by hydrostatic pressure, has been adopted in all. It readily suggests itself to the mind that an increase or diminution of draught, attended as it is with a corresponding variation of pressure, may be made subservient in changing the inclination, thereby establishing a tendency of the horizontal rudder, either to elevate or depress the torpedo during its forward motion. Thus, by a proper adjustment and application of the hydrostatic pressure, the torpedo may be made to move at any desirable depth below the surface of the sea. Nor has any difficulty been experienced as regards the instrument of propulsion in the experiments made since the introduction of the screw propeller. But the difficulty of procuring the requisite amount of motive force for actuating the propeller, and the absence of means for directing the torpedo, have in each instance defeated the object in view.

Before proceeding to consider the important question of guiding the torpedo, I will now briefly describe my method of obtaining the required power for actuating the propellers. A reel, of about six feet diameter, revolving on a horizontal axle, is applied near the chamber from which the torpedo is ejected, one end of the axle being supported by a suitable bearing, while the other enters a capacious air-vessel through a stuffing-box. The end thus inserted in the air-vessel is perforated longitudinally for a short distance, and provided with an opening in the side at the point where the perforation terminates. A tubular rope, half an inch in diameter, composed of hemp and vulcanized rubber, is connected with this opening, and then coiled around the reel a certain number of times, and lastly, connected with the rear end of the torpedo. The air-vessel into which the perforated axle of the wheel enters being charged with compressed air (by means of force pumps worked by steam-power), it will readily be understood that the compressed air will pass through the axle, then through the several coils of tubular rope wound round the reel, and ultimately reach the rear end of the torpedo, where the rope is attached to the rotary engine which actuates the propellers. Accordingly the propulsion of the torpedo may be regulated by simply opening or closing the aperture of the perforated shaft within the air vessel. The rotation of the reel, consequent on the onward movement of the torpedo, obviously cannot interrupt the passage of the compressed air through the coils of the tubular rope; hence the supply of motive force will continue undiminished during the onward movement. The tubular rope being one-half inch in diameter in the bore, it will be found by calculation that a quantity of compressed air, sufficient to develop at least 10-horse power, may be transmitted through it during the progress of the torpedo, whether far off or near the aggressive vessel. The arrangement thus described being sufficiently simple to be comprehended without entering into detail, it will only be necessary to state that the tubular rope, after leaving the reel under the deck, is made to descend through a vertical tube into the torpedo chamber, in order to prevent an entrance of water at the point where the rope passes out. Also, that two propellers are employed, revolving in opposite directions round a common centre—indispensable to prevent the torpedo itself from rotating when subjected to the powerful torsion produced by a single propeller actuated by the motive force which may be transmitted through a tubular rope of half inch bore.

I will now proceed to describe my method of guiding the torpedo, premising that the external casing which contains the mechanism and explosive compound is heavier at the bottom than at the top, in order to preserve a vertical position; and that, in addition to the fins for regulating the draught, the torpedo is provided with a vertical balance-rudder for directing the lateral course. The reel being 20 feet in circumference it will be seen that the tubular rope need only be coiled around it seventy-five times to admit of attack at a distance of 1500 feet, probably far enough, since the position of the aggressive vessel may be changed at all times with desirable rapidity.

The apparently absurd proposition to direct and change the course of the torpedo at will, on board of the aggressive vessel, without external aid, is solved by the following simple expedient:—A small elastic bag connecting the tubular rope with the induction pipe of the rotary engine, is attached to the side of the tiller of the torpedo's balance rudder. As the compressed air during its passage to the motor must pass through the elastic bag, the latter will expand and contract with every change of internal pressure. And as such change will depend on the quantity of compressed air admitted into the tubular rope, the expansion and contraction of the bag are evidently under perfect control. Now the power of this bag to resist internal pressure may be so proportioned that, when maximum pressure is admitted, the swelling of the bag will cause the tiller to move 20 deg. to port; and when the pressure is reduced 25 per cent., the accompanying contraction will move the tiller 20 deg. to starboard. Thus by admitting more or less compressed air into the tubular rope, thereby changing the dimensions of the bag, the tiller will assume any desirable angle within 20 deg. on either side of the torpedo's centre line.

Accordingly, the direction of the torpedo will be as completely under the control of the hand which admits the compressed air to the tubular rope, as if an intelligent directing power resided within the torpedo itself. Probably, no greater mechanical feat than this can be instanced. In smooth water, the telescope will enable the operator to trace the course of the torpedo by the copious formation of air bubbles on the surface of the sea. At other times, a small float attached by a string will clearly indicate the position; while at night, a small light in the float, seen only from the aggressive vessel, will inform the operator if the missile is on the right road to the intended point. It need scarcely be observed that the explosion of the torpedo will sever the connection with the tubular rope, which thus may be hauled in by turning the reel. Should the intended object not be reached, the admission of compressed air to the tubular rope will be shut off, and the torpedo hauled in, or sent out on a new errand.

The scope of the device, thus described, is, of course, limited; yet, had the Italians possessed it, the result at Lissa would unquestionably have been reversed. No harbor can be entered which is protected by it; nor would any amount of vigilance save vessels from destruction on an enemy's coast defended by it; the Hercules and Rupert, with their ponderous armor, would be as easily destroyed as the unarmored Inconstant.

In my recent letter to the editor of *Engineering*, it was admitted that the Devastation and Consort could steam up the Hudson in spite of batteries and monitors. But small iron-clads of the monitor type without turrets, provided with the reel tubular rope, and torpedoes charged with 500 lbs. of dynamite, could sink Mr. Reed's breastwork monitors before reaching the Hudson.

As stated, the scope of this mechanical device is but limited. Fully impressed with this fact, my labors were early devoted to plans for carrying on submarine attacks by means of which the contest might be removed to the open sea. Before the close of the late war the problem was satisfactorily solved; and during the month of November, 1866, the leading features of a new system of naval attack were confidentially laid before the King of Sweden and Norway, the Swedish Minister of Marine, Count B. von Platen, and Commodore A. Adlersparre.

Let me add, for the information of your readers, that my object in giving an account of my labors connected with submarine warfare, is simply that of demonstrating the futility of encasing ships of war with huge masses of iron, and showing the absurdity of wasting millions of tons of coal in propelling weight which does not protect.

A NEW SYSTEM OF SUBMARINE ATTACK.

In the above communication I stated as a general proposition that a heavy body of regular form, of any density whatever, moving through the atmosphere, is inexorably under the influence of the earth's attraction, and therefore describes a foreshortened parabolic carve during its flight; while a submerged body, the weight of which is equal with the weight of the water it displaces: is not affected by the earth's attraction; and that consequantly, if put in motion under the surface of a quiescent fluid of unlimited extent, such a body will continue to move in a straight line until the motive energy which propels it becomes less than the resisting force of the surrounding medium.

In virtue of the first part of this general proposition, a heavy body may be projected in such a manner that the termination of its trajectory shall make any desirable angle, less than 45 deg., with the horizontal line, independently of the length of the chord of the trajectory. In other words, the body may be projected at variable distances over water, and yet strike its surface at any desirable angle. This important result is effected simply by varying the relative proportion between elevation and strength of charge. The second part of the stated general proposition is of equal importance. It points to the fact that the trajectory may be extended in a straight line under water, to any desirable distance, irrespective of the *speed* of the projectile. Accordingly, a shell may be projected from one vessel towards another within moderate ranges, in such a manner that it shall dip into the water at a considerable distance from, or close to, the vessel assailed, independently of the distance between the two vessels. Also that the shell may be projected at such an angle that the prolongation of its trajectory in a straight line, after contact with the water, shall strike the hull of the vessel assailed, at any desirable depth below the surface.

That a certain relation between charge and elevation enables us to project a *spherical* shot, with considerable accuracy, in such a manner as to strike the water at any desirable distance from an opponent's vessel, at angles with 15 degrees, will be admitted. Hence, if the trajectory be such that its extension in a straight line from the point of contact with the water leads to the hull of the vessel assailed, the latter will be hit—on condition, however, that the shot is not diverted on entering the water; and provided its *vis viva* be sufficient to overcome the resistance encountered during its passage through the water. These indispensable conditions, which apparently cannot be complied with, point to the difficulty of hitting a vessel below the water line. And if we suppose that the projectile is not spherical, another serious difficulty presents itself. An elongated body will not bend to the curvature of the trajectory, but retain during its flight the same inclination as the gun from which it has been projected; hence it will fall nearly flat on the surface of the water at the end of its course.

Agreeable to our general proposition a regular body, weighing as much as the water it displaces, is independent of the earth's attraction; but there is another force which, notwithstanding the absence of any gravitating tendency, will cause a body of regular form moving under water to deviate from a straight line and rise to the surface. A cone moving in the direction of its apex and in the line of its axis horizontally, or on an incline, will, owing to the inertia and the nearly incompressible nature of water, more readily displace the column which rests upon and depresses its upper half, than the column from below with its lifting tendency. Consequently, the course of the conical body will be diverted from the straight line upwards, describing a curve nearly elliptical, and quite sudden, if the speed be great. A cylinder with semispherical ends will, from the same cause, ascend to the surface if moved in the line of its axis; while a cylinder with flat ends will take a downward course, gradually increasing its inclination until at last the axis assumes a vertical position. Obviously, the lower part of the forward flat end encounters a greater resistance than the upper part; hence the lower half of the transverse section of the cylinder suffers an excess of retardation, which occasions the downward course described.

The question whether the apparently insuperable difficulties thus pointed out may be overcome by mechanical expedients has, as already stated, occupied my attention for a long time; and numerous experiments have been made to test the efficacy of devices resorted to on theoretical considerations. But it is not my purpose to enter on a description of these devices at present, on grounds that will appear hereafter. Accordingly, I will assume that the axis of the elongated projectile during its flight through the air is parallel with the trajectory, and that on entering the water the projectile will not be diverted, but continue to move under the surface, with the same inclination it had on coming in contact with the dense medium.

It may be well to state that the elongated shell is charged with dynamite and provided with a percussion lock and trigger, to be actuated as described in my former communication relative to the self-acting torpedo.

It is well known that numerous plans have been suggested during the last few years for firing under water, for the purpose of piercing the hull of iron-clad vessels below the point protected by the armor. In several instances these plans have been carried into practice with the invariable result that the resistance of the water has been found so great, even at very short distances, that an ordinary wooden hull has proved to be impenetrable. The plan now under consideration bears no resemblance to these projects. In the first place, the attack is made at a distance; and, secondly, the force of the missile on reaching its destination need only be sufficient to actuate the trigger which causes the ignition of the explosive charge.

Apart from the theoretical considerations relating to the course of the elongated shell under water, the practical question of motive power to propel the same presents itself at the first step in the investigation. It is hardly necessary to state that the force relied upon is the *vis viva* possessed by the shell on coming in contact with the water. Before estimating this force it will be proper to call attention to the fact that my new system, to be effective and a practical success, does not call for attack at a great distance, provided the vessel from which the missile is projected has greater speed than the opponent, and at the same time adequate protection against his artillery. No reason whatever can be assigned why the attack should not be successful, and the destruction of the vessel assailed as certain if the distance of 500 feet were the limit, as if a range of 5000 feet better suited the new system. It will be inferred from this explanation, that although there is no special limit within ordinary ranges, the plan is to attack at distances not much exceeding 500 feet, unless the sea be very smooth.

The *vis viva* of a shell 15 inches in diameter, of such a length that it displaces 500 lbs. of water, may be readily estimated if we suppose the charge of powder in the gun to be so regulated that the shell will enter the water at the required rate of 400 ft. per second; thus, $400^2 \cdot 64 = 2500 \times 500 = 1{,}250{,}000$ ft.-lbs. A cylindrical body 15 inches in diameter, with semi-spherical ends moving at a rate of 50 ft. per second under water, requires a constant motive force of somewhat less than 400 lbs. Assuming, then, that, the shell passes through 120 feet of water, we have a resistance of $120 \times 400 = 48{,}000$ ft.-lbs. to overcome. The motive force, it will thus be seen, is more than 24 times greater than the resistance; hence no doubt can be raised as to the adequacy of the motive power furnished by the *vis viva* of the shell. It should be observed that the resistance is very great at first, and that the speed of the shell diminishes in a very rapid ratio; but it would be futile to present a formula expressing the ratio of speed and resistance, since the *form* of the body is the chief element in the calculation. Suffice to say, that while the resistance against a blunt body is so great that it can hardly be overcome, one provided with a sharp point enters the water with much facility, even at the rate of 400 feet per second. The passage of the shell through the water will, therefore, be sufficiently rapid to reach the desired object in proper time.

With reference to the gun, it should be borne in mind that the very low speed of the shell, and the consequent small charge of powder needed, render heavy metal unnecessary. Besides, slow burning cake-powder contained in cellular cartridges will be employed for the purpose of checking rapid ignition, and in order to sustain an uniform pressure during the discharge. The guns are loaded from below, and for that purpose so arranged as to admit of being depressed 60 deg. Gun carriages are dispensed with, the trunnions being suspended by adjustable pendulum links secured under the turret roof. The recoil is checked by buffers attached to the turret wall in rear of the breach.

I feel called upon to state, that loading guns below deck, as here shown, was planned by me, and drawings representing this method exhibited in New York several years before it was claimed by certain American engineers as their invention.

Respecting the safety of the charge in the shell from ignition during the discharge, it will be well to observe that efficient means have been devised to prevent such an accident. With reference to the *calibre*, it is evident that this system of attack calls for dimensions that will admit a shell of sufficient capacity to contain a charge which, by its explosion, will destroy a first-class ship of war built on the cellular plan. Nothing short of 300 lbs. of dynamite will suffice for this purpose; hence nothing less than 15-in. calibre will answer. The American and Swedish 15-in. guns are admirably calculated for the purpose, although they are unnecessarily heavy.

European savans, especially certain Swedish naval artillerists, who have criticised my advocacy of the 15-inch smooth-bore gun, will understand on looking into this matter why I have persisted in advising the Scandinavians to carry this large calibre in their monitor turrets as the most effective weapon against their powerful neighbors. Assuredly the Danes will have no cause to fear the Prussian Konig William or Friederich der Grosse, when their ports are defended by vessels armed with guns by means of which 300 pounds of dynamite may be exploded under the hulls of the intruders.

The turret, it may be briefly noticed, in which the light 15-inch shell guns are mounted, is composed of flat wrought-iron plates forming a square box, wide enough to accommodate the two pieces, suspended, as already stated, by pendulum links secured under the turret roof. A massive central shaft of wrought-iron supports the square box, on the plan adopted in the monitor turrets. The vessel designed to carry the rotating square box with its light shell guns is a mere iron hull crammed with motive power, in order to insure a higher speed than that of existing iron-clad ships of war. The midship section is triangular, and the bow raking. The overhanging sides and deck are heavily armored.

Permit me to add, that I intend to make a formal offer, under certain stipulations, to furnish, at my own cost and risk, a swift screw vessel provided with a pair of 15-inch smooth-bore guns, and the necessary apparatus for sinking, by submarine explosion, a vessel of the average draught of the iron-clad fleet of England, while such a vessel is being towed at the greatest speed possible, or performing whatever evolutions her owner may choose, with the distinct understanding that the attack shall not be made at a less distance than 500 feet. Accordingly, it has not been my purpose, on this occasion, to enter into a full description of my new system of submarine attack. It may be well, however, to define clearly what the scheme is intended to accomplish. If a first-class swift iron-clad ship, say the Devastation, unassisted by other craft, will meet in open water a vessel constructed agreeably to the new system, it is contended that the latter will sink the breastwork monitor in spite of her guns and impregnable armor, and notwithstanding evolutions designed to avoid the submarine missile.

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These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS,

No 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

CITY WARRANTS

OF LARGE AMOUNTS

Taken Very Cheap.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 11§

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc. 2§

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 2§ PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 6§ PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 2§

Edmund D Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

ROYAL LA TOUCHE.

His Name was His Fortune. So They Said—A High Toned Swindler.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of Friday last has this cy narrative:—

On the 28th of April an elegantly attired, prepossessing and honest-looking fellow registered himself at one of our principal hotels as Royal La Touche. He was accompanied by a fashionable lady and a small child. These he represented as his sister and niece. Mr. La Touche had scarcely planted his feet on Harrisburg soil before he opened an insurance office at 3½ South Third street, opposite the Lochiel Hotel, which he soon supplied with all the necessary paraphernalia—fine carpets, desk, chairs, etc. His next business was to inform the public through the daily press, in prominent display types, that he was the general agent of the Anchor Life Insurance Company for several counties of this State, among which was included Dauphin.

But Time, in his ceaseless roll, brought to light a little transaction at Easton in which the kingly La Touche is said to have figured centrally. An unsuspecting farmer, being hoodwinked by the golden inducements held out to insure in some Boston company by his "Royal" Highness, handed him something over a hundred dollars to make out the customary policy. Before many days the farmer found out that he had been mercilessly swindled—that the money paid over had been appropriated by La Touche, and that he was not the agent of the company he represented himself to be

We now come to La Touche's business transactions in this city. It was not his custom to pay in advance for anything he obtained. It was rather not to pay at all. He seemed to labor under the hallucination that the world not only owed him a living but a good one. He acted on the principle that it was better to receive than to give—reversing the scriptural order of things. While in this city (a period of four weeks) he contracted numerous debts, with several precincts to hear from. His carpets were not paid for; his furniture shared the same fate; his board bill remains unliquidated; and he even found it in his callous heart to practise the swindling art on the printer. This was the most heinous of his chapter of crimes. A few minutes before leaving, the person La Touche represented as his sister borrowed an article of wearing apparel from a lady at the hotel, from which she said she intended to cut a pattern. From the latest advices we learn that the pattern is still a-cutting.

Royal La Touche left this city, the scene of his late triumphs, on Wednesday. With him went his sister and little niece.

The following sketch of Royal La Touche we copy from the Elmira *Gazette*:—

He was a handsome-looking sort of a fellow, like a finely gotten up counterfeit bank note, well calculated to deceive. Of gentlemanly, courteous address as to words, and well dressed as to clothes, he came to this city a couple of months ago and called himself Royal La Touche, a courtly sort of name, which fitted well with the genteel personal appearance of the man. His little office on Lake street soon became too small for him, and he "leased" spacious apartments in Stancliff Hall Block and slung out more printing, dropping the name of Stevens from his cards and playing the game alone as "Royal La Touche, General Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Stancliff Hall Block, Baldwin street, cor. Carroll—address Drawer 126, P. O., Elmira, N. Y."

For several weeks the star of Royal La Touche was in the ascendant—but at last grave surmises and half expressed doubts were indulged in; and certain things transpired which awoke the strongest suspicions that all was not right.

Investigations were commenced. They did not turn out well, for Royal, and his "lady friend," after a brief but exciting tarry at the mansion on F—— street, was quickly dispossessed. Tradespeople hurried there to secure goods purchased by La Touche and not paid for—and altogether lively scenes were witnessed of one kind and another.

The lady friend has gone.

And so has Royal La Touche.

Claimants at once wrote to the general office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, asking information as to their reputed agent in this city, and forwarding bills against him.

To these letters various replies have been received, but all of them of a similar import.

S. S. Stevens writes:—

"Mr. La Touche has no authority or appointment from this company to act as agent. He proposed to forward to us occasionally applications for insurance, for which I agreed to allow him certain commissions, and nothing more, and two only were ever received from him. Having absconded with the money received from parties, it is evident that I am already a heavy sufferer in consequence of his dishonesty."

Another letter received from the company is dated that he had no right or authority to lease an office, and it is presumed that the lease he executed and signed with the names of the officers of the company is a forgery.

He is now reckoned among the mournful list of Elmira's "missing citizens," of which there are several of interesting memory.

He is doubtless putting on style in some other portion of the country—sweetly roaming about seeking whom he may devour.

It very much behooveth people of a confidential turn of mind to beware of him.

Incidentals.

—It is rumored that Ben Wade wants to make a jump forward in the race for General Garfield's seat in Congress.

—It may interest some readers to know that the Kakebeka Falls are on the Kamanistiquia river.

—An Illinois paper attempts to tell its readers the meaning of a word which it spells "pleidlisum."

—It is said that the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa at the last election has recently lost $50,000 in pork speculations, and is half-inclined to believe that misfortunes never come single.

—The Luzerne (Pa.) *Union* says that, during a violent storm on Saturday, a large quantity of sulphur fell in certain portions of the township of Hanover, and that "a tin pan exposed in the yard of Dr. Hakes exhibited a deposit of some fifty grains of the mineral." Possibly the name ought to be pronounced Hokes.

—The Yale students' foot-race at Hamilton Park, New Haven, came off on Wednesday afternoon. Seven entered, but only three held out till the end. They were Ferry, of the class of 1873; Coonley, of 1871; and Hemingway, of 1878; and they respectively made the three miles in 18·52, 19·12, and 20·39. The prizes—$20, $15, and $10—were awarded to them.

—The Charleston (S. C.) *News* reports that there was in that city, a few days ago, a colored man who, during the closing days of the war, was tried by a drum-head court-martial, found guilty, sentenced to death, duly hanged, and pronounced dead by two surgeons in attendance, one of whom secured the body and then restored him to life. The *News* adds that the man hid himself until the war was over, and then settled on a farm within thirteen miles of that city, where he is now at work, and that the surgeon is now a resident of Charleston.

—An old Boston merchant once said to a young man of good reputation from New Hampshire, whom he had just sold a lot of goods partly on credit:—"My young friend, I have a word of advice to give you, as you are just commencing business on your own account; it is this: You should always keep in mind that you must either cheat your customer or your creditor." The young man listened, went home, thought over the matter, and soon packed up nearly all those goods, shipped them to a distant point, and ran away, and the Boston merchant never got a dollar for them.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 5

ONE DOLLAR GOODS, FOR 95 CENTS, 15 15th st DIAMON'S, No. 11 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P.M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 951 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10 35 A. M.; 2 15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·40, 4¾, 6, 6½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·46, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5 40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8 and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7¾, 8 10, 9 20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M., 1¼, 6¾ and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Morge's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Consho hocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9 20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·50, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delsnco. and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·50, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 2 45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M , 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 26, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2 35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12 45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue. Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfmf

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·36 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·55 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·56 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

AND

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROADS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, trains will leave West Philadelphia for New York at 7·00 and 9·30 A. M., 1 20, 2·45, 6·45 and 12·00 P. M.

Leave New York for West Philadelphia at 8·30 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 5·00, 7·00 and 12·00 P. M.

The train now leaving New York for West Philadelphia at 9 P. M. will leave at 7 P. M.

The trains leaving West Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M. for New York, and New York for West Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M., will be discontinued after Saturday, May 28.

5 28 2t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

NINTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—Reports of Committees—The Missionary Work Considered.

The reunited Presbyterian Assembly convened this morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. James B. Shaw in the chair.

The Devotional Exercises.

The usual preliminary devotional exercises occupied the opening hour, consisting of prayers, singing, and addresses. Dr. McCosh made an address on the present religious condition of the students in Princeton College. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, followed with another address on the subject of religion in colleges generally. Dr. Beatty then offered prayer, and the exercises closed with the singing of the doxology.

Business Resumed.

The Moderator having taken the chair, the business of the Assembly was resumed.

Several notices were read and announcements made.

Dr. McCosh presented the report of the committee on the Report of the Board of Publication.

The material portions of the report read as follows:—

"Your committee are satisfied that during the past year the 'Board of Publication' and the 'Presbyterian Publication Committee' have done the work committed to them faithfully and efficiently.

"From the report of the Board of Publication we learn that they have issued fifty new books, besides many tracts, in the English, German, Portuguese, and Spanish languages, in all 128,500 copies of new publications; that of former publications they have issued 589,400 copies; and that since its organization the board has published 15,192,788 copies of books and tracts. We are happy to find that the *Sabbath-School Visitor* has increased in circulation, and that now 156,000 copies are issued monthly. We have to express our regret that the circulation of the *Record* has decreased during the past year from 16,000 to 12,000 copies. The net value of the whole issues of the board has been $114,763, and the balance in the treasury at the end of the year, $14,627.

"The Presbyterian Publication Committee have published sixty-nine new books, of which fifty four are bound volumes. Since the year 1865 the work of publishing and circulating has been progressing steadily, and the results have been cheering and encouraging.

"Special attention has been paid both by the board and committee to the preparing and issuing of a wholesome and lively Sabbath-school literature, fitted to interest the young, and yet free from the sensational features distinguishing so many of the works written for the use of the young in our day.

"We find that the last General Assembly authorized the Presbyterian Publication Committee, at its discretion, to employ a general agent to visit the churches and Sabbath-schools, and to bring them into connection with the committee's work, and devote himself to the cause of Sabbath-school extension and to the promotion of higher efficiency in our Sabbath-schools generally. In consequence of the prospective reunion of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church, the committee did not take positive action on this proposal; but it is clear that they are deeply impressed with its great importance.

"In view of the considerations thus brought before them, your committee invite the attention of the newly-organized board to the following points:—

"1. We recommend the board to give special and prominent attention to Sabbath-school literature and to its introduction into Sabbath-schools, and if it be deemed wise it employ a special agency for this end.

"2. We recommend that the board, at as early a date as possible, consider the propriety of establishing a Department of Sabbath Schools, whose office it shall be to promote the number and efficiency of Sabbath-schools throughout the congregations of the Presbyterian Church.

"3. We recommend that the excellent *Sunday School Visitor* should be circulated much more widely than it has hitherto been, and that the pastors and churches should exert themselves to secure this end.

"4. We recommend that the two publications, the *Record* and the *Presbyterian Monthly*, be merged in one, and that measures be devised and adopted to have that one periodical competently edited, and full of information likely to interest the families of our people.

"5. The board might consider the propriety of establishing a carefully edited paper for Sabbath-school teachers.

"6. Your committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the colportage work conducted by the board, and would strongly urge its extension, as being the means best fitted to make known the truths of salvation to multitudes in our country, as to Roman Catholics and persons separated from the ordinary means of grace.

"7. We recommend that the board consider what may be the best means of effecting some understanding as to the issue of Books of Psalmody, and report on the subject to the next General Assembly.

"8. Your committee are happy to find that books and tracts have been furnished so generally to ministers, to domestic and foreign missionaries, and to Sabbath-schools, and they recommend that these gifts be continued and increased.

"Your committee have also had under consideration the sixteenth annual report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, and the report of their Treasurer only audited.

"They find that the term of office of the following Trustees expires during the present session of the Assembly, namely:—Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., Mr. Alexander Whildin, William E. Tenbrook, Rev. Albert Barnes, and Rev. Ezra E. Adams, D. D. They recommend that the foregoing-named gentlemen be re-elected Trustees for the term of two years, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Adams, removed from Philadelphia, in the room of whom they nominate the Rev. David A. Cunningham.

"JAMES McCOSH, Chairman."

On motion this report was accepted.

Governor Pollock thought that it should not be adopted as a whole, but placed upon the docket for future action. Some of the items were very important, especially those relating to Sabbath-school instruction. He thought that if this Church would work in unison with the Sunday-School Union they could do much more than if they worked only as a denomination.

Dr. McCosh explained the items of the report. He said that he felt like countenancing both the Sunday-School Union and the Presbyterian school work. We should forward their work, but not neglect our own.

On motion of Dr. Crosby the report was placed upon the docket.

Rev. D. R. Love moved that the docket as now prepared be read by the clerk of the Assembly.

He said he did this so that it might be published and placed in the hands of the members.

The resolution was agreed to, and the clerk read as requested.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, said it was very evident the Assembly had commenced the week with a docket burdened with heavy matters, and he moved that the Assembly proceed to the consideration of some of the important matters which have come up before the General Assembly.

He therefore made a motion that the Assembly take up the question of foreign missions, with the report of the Joint Committee on Foreign Missions.

The motion was agreed to, and the report was taken up and read by the clerk, and considered by sections.

The following resolutions embraced in the report were read and approved:—

"*Resolved*, That the report of the Board of Foreign Missions be approved and published and recommended to the prayerful perusal of the ministers and members of our churches.

"2. That the signal favor which God has bestowed upon the reunited Presbyterian Church requires as an acknowledgment of gratitude and praise a greatly enlarged and more energetic prosecution of the work of foreign missions, and that it be earnestly recommended to the several presbyteries to take measures to secure contributions for this object from all their churches.

"3. That the Board of Foreign Missions be instructed to give special heed, so far as its resources in men and money will allow, to the evangelization of the Chinese immigrants on our Pacific coast."

The following resolution was discussed at some length:—

"4. That the Assembly views with deep concern the unevangelized condition of the aboriginal population of our land, and deprecates the increasing tendency among many of our citizens to treat them as a race to be exterminated rather than as the proper objects of Christian effort, to be thereby civilized and gathered into the fold of Christ, and this Assembly hereby authorizes the Board of Missions to put forth its utmost efforts to accomplish this humane and benignant purpose."

An amendment was made by Dr. Crosby to this item, which approved of the action of President Grant in this matter. This amendment was also discussed.

Hon. William E. Dodge said that he had been appointed by the Government to go out West amongst the Indians some months since. In pursuance of that appointment he spent two months in visiting the different tribes located on the reservations south of Kansas, travelling some eight hundred miles with mules, sleeping in tents, and coming in contact at the different military posts with the various officers of our army, and endeavoring to ascertain from the Indians in council and from the officers of the army what was the present status of the aborigines of our country. I am glad that Dr. Crosby has offered the amendment to the resolution with reference to the President of the United States. From frequent personal conferences with him in regard to the Indian question, I have no hesitation in saying that his heart sympathizes with the present position of the Indian, and everything which he can consistently do will be done to save at least remnants of those who once held possession of our soil. The Secretary of the Interior is also heartily engaged in the work. They feel that the rapid progress of population westward will soon make it necessary that these Indians should depend upon something else beside the chase for support. They should be placed upon reservations. A large proportion of the tribes are gathering on the reservations prepared for them by the Government. There are numbers that, breaking away from the authority of the nation, are committing depredations all along our borders. In council with these aged Indian chiefs, they beg that the Great Father will not hold them as tribes responsible for what the Dog Indians are doing. It is against this policy of extermination that the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Christian people of our country are arrayed. With few noble exceptions, the great mass of the army are such wonderful Calvinists that, believing in foreordination and believing that it is foreordained, believe that the Indians will be exterminated, and are doing all they can to effect this object. I do hope that this resolution will be carried, not only by a simple vote, but that every member of this Assembly will carry home this conviction with him.

Mr. Cooper, from Kansas, who comes from the midst of the Indians, stated that the Quakers were doing a great work with that class of heathen. We have yet to learn that there is a great power in love. This Quaker work hinders the Presbyterian work because we take different ground, and therefore the Indians place us on the other side.

The reading of the amendment was called. It was read, as follows:—

"And that we heartily endorse the peaceful and Christian policy of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the other officers of the Government towards the Indian tribes within our borders, trusting that the humane and thoughtful of the land will join us in sustaining the hands of our President and Government in this important action."

Rev. Sheldon Jackson stated that his first ministerial charge was among the Indians. He had seen whole families carried off by Indians. Children had been murdered not only by the Indian warrior but by the squaw, who is their non-combatant. The Indian has been much wronged by the white man, is much more wronged by the present policy. The much lauded Quaker policy is crowding out the work of all other Christians. The trouble is not that the whites go on the Indian reservations, but that the Indians will come off their reservations and create havoc in the peaceful homes of the settlers.

An amendment to Dr. Crosby's amendment was offered, striking out the names of the President and Cabinet officers, and making it read "a peaceful policy."

Dr. Crosby said that this would be taking the blade away from the knife, and cutting out the whole object of the amendment. This amendment to the amendment was itself altered by the mover, Judge Skinner, so as to read, "the general peaceful policy of the Government," without mentioning the names of the officers. This it was thought would meet the case.

Dr. Musgrave said that he had listened to this discussion with great concern. We all know the fruits of bringing politics into the discussions of the Assembly on a former occasion. In my opinion the resolution, as reported by the committee, covers the whole ground. I am a Republican, but I don't want my Church to endorse Republicanism. I voted for General Grant, but I don't want any opinion expressed by my Church on his actions. Let us have done with politics. I shall vote against the amendment.

Hon. J. Ross Snowden said that he had examined into this subject, and had a few words to say. I had a few years ago occasion to visit Colorado during an outbreak of the Indians. We have two policies, extermination and discrimination. But the true policy is to place them on reservations, and, if necessary, employ the army to confine the Indians to these tracts.

This whole policy must give way to the policy that the reservations must be made, and there they must be encouraged to cultivate the arts of peace by having fixed habitations, residences, and cultivating the soil. This is the third policy, Mr. Moderator, and it has not been touched upon here, and neither of the policies spoken of meet the main questions of this matter. The Indian is susceptible to cultivation. If they can have nice habitations we can solve the question and save a remnant of the aborigines of our soil.

In my judgment it would be very impolitic to commit ourselves to anything like this amendment.

A motion was made by Rev. Mr. Booth that the five minutes rules for debate be reinstituted as in the consideration of the reconstruction report. Adopted.

Judge G. K. Cleveland offered the following as an addition to the amendment:—

"So far as such a policy is consistent with the security and protection of peaceful settlers on the frontier."

This further amendment was ruled out of order.

Rev. Dr. Beatty said he was in favor of Dr. Crosby's resolution, but not in favor of passing that resolution. I think the resolution should be passed that was brought forward by the committee. I shrink back from anything like politics. I do think we should now come to a vote on the resolution itself. I move, therefore, to lay all these amendments on the table. Carried.

The question then reverted to the adoption of the original resolution.

Dr. Crosby thought that as long as a peaceful policy was not upheld because it was political, we should be consistent and strike out any exterminating clause.

A reading of the original resolution was again called for, and it was read.

The vote was taken and the item was adopted unanimously as reported by the committee.

The following item was then read and considered:

"That the Assembly regard with satisfaction the purpose lately avowed by the board of increasing the staff of female missionaries in countries already occupied by our missions, where women of the higher classes can be reached only by missionaries of their own sex, and the board is requested as a means of adding to the influence and usefulness of this class of agents to consider the policy of seeking out and commissioning women, who, besides being well fitted for the work in other respects, may have qualified themselves, within the limits of female propriety, to practice medicine.

"It is also recommended to the board for the better support of this branch of the service to encourage the formation of Female Missionary Associations, to work in connection with that body."

The item was adopted without change.

The following item was read and adopted:—

"6. That in assuming charge of the whole missionary work of our now happily reunited Church, the General Assembly casts itself with confidence upon the sympathy and co-operation of all the ministers, elders, and members throughout its boundaries, asking and earnestly desiring, not that there may be in any part of our body less of love and good will than heretofore to other kindred organizations, and especially towards that venerable institution, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with which many of us have co-operated hitherto, but that as we take the field to go forth hand in hand with our brethren of other Churches, to the prosecution of this common Christian work, it may be with such a united, liberal, and all consuming zeal on the part of our members as shall justify to the judgment of the Christian world, the act otherwise so painful, of withdrawing from fellow-laborers with whom so many of our people have been associated in the past, and of giving ourselves altogether to our own Church work at home and abroad."

A discussion was then allowed previous to the adoption of the report as a whole.

Adoption of the Report as a Whole.

The report was then adopted as a whole. The following additional resolutions were reported from the Standing Committee, which were adopted:—

"In addition to these resolutions the Standing Committee would present the following to the General Assembly for its adoption, in relation to the report presented by the Chairman of the Committee of Conference with the Prudential Committee of the American Board:—

"*Resolved*, 1, That the General Assembly has heard with great satisfaction the report of the Committee of Conference with the Prudential Committee of the American Board, and approves of the transfer of a portion of its missions now under the care of the board to the Board of Foreign Missions.

"*Resolved*, 2, That the Committee of Conference be continued, with instructions to pursue the negotiations already begun, and with the assistance of the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. to make arrangements for the transfer to the Board of Foreign Missions of such portions of the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. as, on the principles expressed in *this* report, can and ought to be transferred. By order of the Committee,

"R. R. BOOTH, Chairman."

A Missionary Change.

Rev. Mr. Trowbridge offered a resolution that the charge of the Indians, Jews, and Chinese in this country be transferred from the Board of Foreign Missions to the Board of Home Missions. Carried.

The Order of the Day Postponed.

On motion of Dr. Musgrave, the order of the day—the report of the Joint Committee on Home Missions—was postponed until this afternoon, on account of the absence of the chairman.

The Consideration of the Foreign Missionary Report.

On motion the report of the Joint Committee on Foreign Missions was then taken from the docket and considered.

The following items at the close of the report were adopted singly:—

"The Board of Foreign Missions shall hereafter consist of fifteen members, besides the Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer, who shall be members *ex officio*.

"The term of service of the present members of the board, the Executive Committee, and the Permanent Committee shall end at the dissolution of this General Assembly.

"This Assembly will select fifteen members of the board, in three classes of five each. The first shall serve three years; the second class, two years; and the third class one year.

"Each subsequent General Assembly shall elect five members of the board, to hold office for three years, and shall fill any vacancies in either of the other classes for the unexpired term of service.

"Any eight members of the board shall form a quorum.

"One of the ex officio members, to be designated by the board, shall be entitled to a seat in the General Assembly, as a corresponding member, on all subjects relating to foreign missions.

"Besides the duties already committed to its charge, the board shall perform the duties heretofore assigned to the Executive Committee of the Board and to the Permanent Committee on Foreign Missions, in so far as these have not been superseded or modified by this minute."

The following resolution from the report was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the Assembly hears with satisfaction that there is a good prospect of the transfer of a certain portion of the foreign missions, now under the care of the A. B. C. F. M., to the board of the General Assembly; and that, in view of the transitional and exceptional nature of the contemplated arrangement, the Assembly would leave liberal discretionary power to the board, and to the missionaries who are to be received, in respect to their policy and ecclesiastical relations."

An Election.

Governor Pollock moved that the Assembly now proceed to an election, *viva voce*, for members of the Board of Foreign Missions. The following gentlemen were nominated by the committee:—

FIRST CLASS, 1870-1873.

James Lenox, Esq., Robert L. Stewart, Esq., Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D.

SECOND CLASS, 1870-1872.

Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D., Rev. Chas. K. Imbree, D. D., David Oliphant, Esq., Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D.

THIRD CLASS, 1870-1871.

Robert Carter, Esq., Robert Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Rev. John D. Wells, D. D., Ezra M. Kingsley, Esq.

Dr. Musgrave thought that the nomination should be made public, and a time fixed for the election.

Dr. Hatfield said that according to the New School usage the reception of the report is equivalent to an election.

The Moderator said that in the former Old School branch, it was the custom to fix a time.

Dr. Beatty thought that any other course would be a bad precedent for future cases.

Governor Pollock thought there was no rule in the present instance. As there appeared to be no opposition to the gentlemen in the case, a vote could be taken and immediately after a rule could be made for future occasions. The chairman of the committee thought that the election should be by ballot in order to provide for a legal succession to the present board.

Dr. John C. Backus, of Baltimore, submitted as an amendment a resolution providing that all the boards now elected shall be provisional, or for one year only. In the meantime a committee can be appointed to investigate the usages of various Churches in such elections, who can report to the next Assembly, when a rule can be made for future occasions.

Dr. Backus spoke at some length in favor of resolutions giving a history of the similar boards of other denominations, the mode of electing the members, and how these various methods worked in actual practice.

The vote on the resolution was postponed on account of the arrival of the hour of adjournment.

After the announcement of several notices, the Assembly adjourned with prayer by Rev. Robert Carter.

THE LOYAL DEAD.

The Decoration of the Graves—The Ceremony of To-day—A Full Turn-out of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

To-day the annual ceremony of decorating the graves of those who fell during the Rebellion is being performed in the various cemeteries and burial places in this city. Great preparations had been made for the event, and the threatening state of the weather has not interfered with the turn-out of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, under whose auspices the exercises are being conducted. By order of Commander A. R. Calhoun, of this department, the posts to whom were assigned the duty of attending to the cemeteries in the vicinity of the central portion of the city repaired to Independence Square, where they commenced arriving at about half past 9 o'clock. By quarter after 10 o'clock those designated had arrived, and the line being formed, moved into Walnut street, up which thoroughfare it moved to Twelfth, to Chesnut, and to Broad street, at which point the different posts broke off and proceeded to do the work assigned them. Those in line were:—

Post No. 2.

This organization was under the command of S. B. Wylie Mitchell, and was preceded by the Fire Zouaves Band and the American colors fittingly draped. Each member carried a bouquet of flowers, and in addition there was a wagon filled with wreaths, bouquets, etc. The Post repaired to Monument Cemetery, where the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. James G. Shinn, followed with an ode by a choir of ladies. Comrade D. Newlin Fell delivered an address. After a dirge by the Fire Zouaves Band the ceremony of decoration was performed.

Joshua T. Owen Post, No. 5.

J. T. Brady commanded this Post, which assembled at its headquarters, Kater Hall, where the flowers were distributed. In their line were coaches decorated with bunting, containing ladies and crippled soldiers, and flowers. To Post No. 5 was assigned the duty of decorating the burial places west of Passyunk road, including Ronaldson's and other cemeteries, the column being divided into squads for the purpose. Major J. T. Pratt delivered the oration.

Fred Taylor Post, No. 19.

This was the largest post, in point of numbers, and the finest in point of attraction, in the line. It was under the escort of Company E, 8th Regiment P. M., and Company D, 2d Regiment P. M., Captain John G. Kelley. The Excelsior Cornet Band (colored) headed the column and discoursed some excellent music. The members carried bouquets and there were also several carriages of flowers. S. W. Pennypacker was in command. This organization proceeded to the Woodlands, where the preliminaries to the ceremony, consisting of prayer, which was offered by the post chaplain, and an oration, which was delivered by Comrade A. Wilson Norris, were conducted. The task of strewing the flowers finished, the post, reforming, marched to Mount Moriah Cemetery and the same form was observed.

John W. Jackson Post, No. 27.

This Post, which is composed of colored veterans, assembled at Liberty Hall, and under the martial strains of the Delmonico Band marched to the square. P. C. John W. Simpson was in command. It marched to Olive Cemetery, where the grave of Sergeant-Major Jackson was appropriately decorated. A delegation also repaired to St. Thomas' churchyard, and decorated the grave of Sergeant-Major R. R. Forten. In the afternoon this organization performed the same ceremony in Philadelphia and Lebanon Cemeteries. The latter place they participated in the exercises attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to the sailors and soldiers, to be erected under the auspices of the C. W. Lincoln Association.

Addresses were delivered on the several occasions by Major A. R. Calhoun, Colonel Loren Burrett, Colonel James Givin, Comrade Rev. James Underdue, O. V. Catto, John C. Bowers, William D. Forten, and others.

Post No. 71.

William W. Mayberry was in command of this organization, which formed at Turner's Hall, Washington street, below Fourth. The various detachments visited the Union, Lafayette, St. Paul, Ebenezer, Old Pine Street Church, and other burial places. Burton J. Kollock was the orator, and Rev. Mr. McCleary the chaplain, who performed the preliminary exercises.

The other posts who were not in the line, but who marched from their headquarters to the cemeteries, were as follows:—

Ellis Post, No. 6.

In addition to the above Post there was a general turn-out of the civic societies, fire companies, and citizens of Germantown and Chesnut Hill, under the command of H. Oscar Roberts. The preliminary exercises took place in the Town Hall, and consisted of a prayer by Rev. W. E. Ijams, and address by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee. The procession formed at 11 o'clock, and visited the cemeteries in the following order:—

Fisher's Lane, St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Trinity Lutheran Church, St. Luke's P. E. Church, Market Square Presbyterian Church, Zion Evangelical Church, First Presbyterian Church, Haines Street M. E. Church, Mennonite Church, Concord Burying Ground, German Baptist Church, St. Michael's Lutheran Church, and the several graveyards at Chesnut Hill.

The Sunday Schools of Wakefield Mission and the Third Baptist Church decorated the graves in Fisher's Lane Cemetery; Germantown Lodge, K. of P., decorated the graves in St. Stephen's M. E. graveyard; the Sunday School of Zion's Evangelical Church decorated the graves in the graveyard on Rittenhouse street; the Washington Fire Company decorated the graves in Haines Street M. E. Church.

Services appropriate to the occasion were held at many of the churches of the Twenty-second ward yesterday, by request of the Committee of Arrangements.

Post No. 13.

This Post, N. M. Rittenhouse commander, formed at Manayunk, and after decorating Leverington Cemetery, marched down Ridge avenue to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where it was subdivided into three sections, each of which took charge of Mount Peace, Mount Vernon, and Laurel Hill.

Post No. 161.

Mechanics' Cemetery, which contains eleven graves, was in the charge of this Post, under the command of William C. Curry. The exercises were of an interesting nature. George R. Curry was the orator.

E. D. Baker Post, No. 8.

This organization postponed the ceremony until this afternoon. At 2 o'clock, under the command of Eli G. Sellers, it formed at Spring Garden Hall, and marched to Glenwood Cemetery in the following order:—

Girard College Cadet Band.
Cadets of Soldiers' Home, 40 muskets.
Officers and members of Post No. 8.
Orphan girls of the home in omnibuses.
Delegation of 25 pupils from Coates Street School, who fixed the flags on each grave.
Hearse and carriages with flowers.

The following was the route:—Spring Garden to Broad, to Master, to Ridge avenue, Ridge Avenue to Glenwood Cemetery. The order of exercises were as follows:—

Opening Hymn by the Green Street M. E. Church choir.
Prayer by Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D.
Soldiers' Orphan Hymn by the children.
Planting of flags by twenty-five young girls, under supervision of Dr. J. MacNichol.
Distribution of flowers by orphan girls, accompanied by the "Decoration Hymn."

The oration was delivered by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard.

Thomas J. Mackenzie, florist, has donated three hundred plants, which will be planted on the graves at Glenwood on Saturday next by this Post.

At Frankford.

Extensive preparations had been made by the citizens of Frankford to decorate the graves this afternoon at Cedar Hill Cemetery, which was a complete success. The Sabbath Schools turned out *en masse*, led by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union and other civic societies, and marched in procession to the cemetery, accompanied by the Frankford Cornet Band. Hon. E. G. Lee delivered the oration. Other speakers were present, assisted by several clergymen of the place. The music from the United States Arsenal was also present.

At Camden.

The arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves in Camden were very impressive. The members of Post No. 6, G. A. R., assembled at headquarters, Fourth and Federal streets, at 12 o'clock. The comrades wore dark pants, blouse, white gloves, and fatigue cap. The officers appeared in United States uniform with dark pants.

The Fifth Battalion and Battery B acted as an escort and formed on Federal street, right resting on Fourth, facing north, the battery on the right. The members of Post No. 6 formed on Fourth street, right resting on Federal, facing east. Civil officers and citizens, under command of Captain Hufty, formed on Fourth street, right resting on Federal, facing west. Floral car and carriages formed on Plum street, right resting on Fourth. The parade was formed thus:—Battery B, Fifth Battalion, civil officers and citizens, Past officers, Post No. 6, floral car with guard of honor, carriages with girls, and other vehicles.

Thus formed, the procession moved over the following route:—Up Federal to Sixth, up Sixth to Market, down Market to Fourth, up Fourth to Cooper, down Cooper to Second, down Second to Stevens, up Stevens to West, down West to Berkley, up Berkley to Fifth, down Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Broadway, down Broadway to Walnut, up Walnut to Mount Ephraim turnpike, thence to Evergreen Cemetery. Arriving at the cemetery, the order of ceremonies was as follows:—First, prayer; second, singing; third, oration. The Post then proceeded, the band playing a dirge, to visit the graves, and as they arrived at each the little girl stationed there placed the flowers in the hands of the comrades, who in turn placed them on the graves. The same ceremonies were performed at Newton Cemetery, closing with an address.

The Ceremonies Yesterday.

In consequence of the spring review of the First Division P. M. taking place to-day, several organizations performed the ceremony yesterday.

Legion No. 1, Legion of Honor, assembled at their headquarters, No. 1914 Coates street, and from there proceeded to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. A large number of persons were upon the ground and witnessed the ceremonies. The Legion, under the command of Mr. John F. Glenn, reached the cemetery at 3½ o'clock, and upon entering the grounds, the Keystone Brass Band, which preceded them, played a dead march. The Legion was drawn up in the vicinity of the graves in four flies with the colors to the front. Rev. James G. Shinn, of the 23d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, then offered up prayers. Comrade Captain George W. Curry then made an appropriate address. At its conclusion the Legion was divided into squads, and, while the solemn music of the dead march filled the air, strewed flowers on the soldiers' graves, all of which had previously been decorated with flags. The number of deceased soldiers here interred is somewhat over four hundred.

The Weccacoe Legion performed the same sad duty. A procession composed of the Legion and the Engine Company of the same name, headed by a band of music and followed by a glass enclosed hearse containing flowers, moved to the cemeteries in which the graves of their comrades are, and strewed them with flowers. The burial places visited were Ronaldson's, Mt. Peplah, Lafayette, Union, and Mutual Cemeteries, and the grounds attached to the Whar on Street Methodist Episcopal and Swedes' Churches.

The Minerva Library Association proceeded to the St. Mary's and Cathedral Cemeteries.

A delegation from Post No. 19 went to Longwood, near Kennett Square, Chester county, where they were joined with McCall Post, No. 31, and Shaw Post, No. 80, of West Chester, and decorated the grave of Colonel C. Frederick Taylor, who was killed at Gettysburg while leading the famous "Bucktails," and whose name Post 19 have adopted. While at Longwood the delegation were the guests of Bayard Taylor, Esq., a brother of the lamented Co onel.

At the request of McCall Post, of West Chester, another delegation of Post 19 visited Christ Church burial ground during the afternoon, and strewed the grave of General George A. McCall, at one time the commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Post Commander S. W. Pennypacker delivered the oration prior to the ceremony.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—T. Buchanan Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride" continues to attract a great number of visitors to the Artist's Fund Galleries, No. 1334 Chesnut street. In addition to the reading of the poem by Mr. J. B. Roberts, which is given three times each day, the exhibition is made unusually attractive by a fine collection of Mr. Read's paintings from the various private galleries of this city. These works are "The Spectre of the Waterfall," property of J. L. Claghorn; "Jeptha's Daughter," property of Joseph Harrison; "The Flight of the Arrow," property of A. D. Jessup; "The Maid of Sorrento," property of A. D. Jessup; "Diana in the Moon," property of B. H. Moore; "The Dream of Apelles," property of the artist; "The Falls of Tivoli," property of the artist; and "Excelsior," property of Joseph Harrison. In addition to these there are portraits of Longfellow, J. Gillingham Fell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, William Wood, the actor, and Rev. Dr. Brainerd.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the Church of God, Germantown avenue and Berks street, was celebrated yesterday afternoon by interesting and appropriate exercises, consisting of singing, addresses, and floral presentations. The ceremonies were conducted by the superintendent, Rev. L. B. Hartman, and prayer, addresses, etc., delivered by Rev. A. H. Long, of Reading, Pa.; Rev. Wm. B. Culliss, Theo. H. Oves, Esq., Rev. P. L. Hornberger, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Dugan, of Altoona, interpersed with excellent singing on the part of the scholars, the whole forming a rare intellectual entertainment, highly gratifying to all who were present, and especially to the teachers, who look forward to these exercises as a test of the proficiency of the scholars.

BRUTAL AMUSEMENT.—James Crawford and Thomas McManus on Saturday night entered the lager beer saloon of one Fischer, on Frankford road, above Norris street, and procured some beer, which they did not pay for. They then called for more, but were refused. Words followed, and the proprietor attempted to put them out, when they put a head on him. Mrs. Fischer, attempting to assist her husband, was also badly beaten by Crawford. Subsequently warrants were issued for the arrest of Crawford and McManus, and Alderman Sinex held Crawford in $1000 bail, and Alderman Heins held him in $1300 bail to answer. McManus was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Heins.

A VALUABLE DOG.—On Saturday night a prowling thief scaled the fence and entered the yard in the rear of the residence of Jacob Spielberger, Third and Beaver streets. In said yard was a large bloodhound, who immediately seized the thief by the leg. To extricate himself the thief pulled out a knife and ripped open the animal's stomach. Nevertheless, the dog held on to the leg and dragged his prisoner around the yard several times, both bleeding freely. At length the animal lost his grip and the fellow made good his escape. The dog still lives.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line, which is composed of the first-class steamships Ashland, Captain Crowell; J. W. Everman, Captain Hinckley; and Prometheus, Captain Gray, will leave during the month of June as follows:—On Friday, 3d inst., Prometheus; on Friday, 10th, J. W. Everman; on Friday, 17th, Prometheus; and on Friday, 24th, J. W. Everman.

ROUGHS.—George Mead and Edward McManus are a portion of a gang of roughs who every Sunday gather at Second and Arch streets, and annoy the residents by their drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Yesterday a disgraceful fight occurred, and the above were taken into custody on the charge of inciting to riot. The prisoners were held in $500 bail each by Alderman Godbou to answer.

AN AMAZON.—A termagant named Annie Getz yesterday assaulted one of her neighbors in Philip street, Nineteenth ward, and kicking her in the stomach, inflicted serious injuries. Annie was sent to prison by Alderman Heins.

GENERAL HENRY H. BINGHAM, the Postmaster of this city, proceeded to Beverly, N. J., this morning, to participate in the decoration exercises at that place. The programme includes an address by General Bingham.

THIRD EDITION

A HOLIDAY AT THE CAPITAL.

The Decoration of Graves.

A Daring Post ffice Robaery.

New Railway Opening.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decoration Day—A Holiday at the Capital.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The city wears the appearance of a general holiday. Congress is not in session. All the Government departments are closed and comparatively little secular business transacted. After the heavy rain of the last three days the weather this morning is more favorable, cloudy, but with the occasional appearance of the sun. All the available vehicles were in motion during this forenoon with passengers, male and female, of all ages, on the way to Arlington, the street cars and omnibuses particularly carrying the largest number. Some of the carriages were trimmed with miniature flags, besides wagon-loads of flowers and evergreens, in the form of wreaths and bouquets, which left the several places of collection for that attractive point. Long before noon thousands of persons had collected in the grounds of the Soldiers' Cemetery, and the number was increased from time to time by fresh arrivals. The arrangements were more perfect and elaborate than heretofore, under the Transportation Committee of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, the latter having charge of the decoration ceremonies at the graves.

Latest Particulars of the Arlington Celebration.

The ceremonies at Arlington commenced at 1 o'clock, when a national salute of 21 guns was fired by Dupont's Light Battery F, stationed near the cemetery. The Marine Band, stationed on a platform erected for the music near the main stand, then performed the solemn dirge, "Arlington," written by Henry Fries, Esq., for the occasion.

The assemblage was then called to order at the main stand, which was filled with distinguished visitors, who were admitted thereto by tickets, and the space in front was filled with persons for whom seats had been erected. Major Timothy Lubry, department commander, called the assemblage to order, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman, a grand chorus consisting of five hundred singers then sung "A strong castle is our Lord," the full Marine Band accompanying them.

Dr. C. C. Cox read a poem, written by him for the occasion. "Hostia's Mozart," by the grand chorus and Marine Band, was then rendered, after which General John A. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was introduced and delivered his oration.

Decoration of Other Cemeteries near Washington.

The graves where repose the remains of Generals Reno, Griffin, Meigs, and other Union Generals, at Oak Hill Cemetery, were visited this morning by a company of members of Post No. 11 of Georgetown, and profusely decorated with garlands of flowers. The graves at the Soldiers' Home and Congressional Cemetery, in the neighborhood of Washington, will be decorated to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Decoration Day in New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration Day has been observed with more than the usual ceremony in this city and the vicinity. Flags were displayed at half-mast on the City Hall, the shipping in the harbor, and many private dwellings. The Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, under the direction of Colonel Marshall, the Grand Marshal, formed in Union Square at 9 o'clock A. M.

The line of march was down Broadway to Wall street ferry. On reaching the Brooklyn side the division was received by the Kings County Post and escorted to the cars for Cypress Hills Cemetery. In the city procession were several large trucks filled with floral offerings, and wagons and stages in which were seated veterans of the late war and pupils of the Union Home and School. At the cemetery the exercises were as follows:—

Opening dirge by the Governor's Island Band, ode by the Brooklyn Choral Union, followed by prayer, and singing by the children of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. The introductory address, followed by the oration by James R. McKeene. The Keene Choral Union sang the ode, "My country, 'tis of thee." After the benediction the flowers were strewed on the graves, and a dirge closed the ceremonies.

Letters were read from President Grant, Admiral Farragut, General McClellan, Governor Hoffman, Vice-President Colfax, Secretary Belknap, and others, expressing their inability to be present. Memorial exercises take place this evening at the Academy of Music.

Post-Office Robbery at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 30.—The large plate of glass in front of the Post Office was broken last night by a stone by some persons who stole all the letters, several hundred in number, awaiting delivery by the carriers. Many of the letters were for business men, bankers, etc. No clue has been obtained to the theft.

Railroad Opened.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., May 30.—The Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad is now opened for business to this place, and trains will run regularly hereafter between Utica and Richfield Springs.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 400 bales middling upland at 22½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5c.; State, $4·80@5·75; Ohio $5·15@6; Western $4·80@6·40; Southern firmer at $5·95@10. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 spring, $1·25. Corn dull and heavy; new mixed Western, $1·06@1·11. Oats dull; State, 85@86c.; Western, 62@64c. Beef quiet. Lard dull; steam, 15@16¼c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·08@1·08½.

FROM THE WEST.

Decoration Day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The decoration of the soldiers' graves at Spring Grove Cemetery was attended to this morning. The procession passed through the city, but was not large. Durbin Ward delivered an oration at the cemetery.

FROM EUROPE.

Betting on the Derby.

LONDON, May 30.—The following is the present state of the betting among sporting men on the race for the Derby stakes at Epsom on Wednesday next:—6 to 4 on Macgregor, 6 to 1 against Counsel.

Movements of Mr. Jay.

Mr. Jay, American Minister to Austria, will return to Vienna to-morrow. He will hold a levee to-day.

Ocean Yacht Race.

The ocean yacht race from South End to Harwich, under the auspices of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, came off on Saturday. The first prize was a cup presented by